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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Frederick William III. *King of Prussia, Elector of Brandenburg, &c. &c.*

IT is not that the present subject of our memoirs has distinguished himself from the other crowned heads of Europe, by his extraordinary courage, knowledge, or fortune, that we have chosen him for occupying the first pages of this year's volume of our Magazine; but because his conduct and fate have more involved Europe in calamity and dread, than any other events, however important, which have occurred since the French revolution. While Prussia remained intact, there was a rallying point to look to on any future occasion. Some part of the German rampart was beheld sound. The troops of the new Alexander, as he has been named, could not, unbroken, march exultingly abreast to the confines of Muscovy. But for the fall of the house of Brandenburg, the apprehension of a new confederation might have restrained the ambition of the modern conqueror within something like reasonable bounds. Fruitful Germany contains the seeds of regeneration within itself. Its hardy and industrious inhabitants are qualified by nature for war; and from motives of self-preservation, might with success, a short time hence, be called again to arms when their recent wounds should be healed. The rivality between the two houses of Austria and Prussia might be superseded by a mutual regard for each other's condition and safety. Such a league as we are speaking of, is founded in reason and justice, and might be safely calculated upon. Had there been an honest and skilful negociator employed between the two courts, one of these powers might have deprived the common enemy of all pretence for taking up arms till the other had gradually and imperceptibly prepared itself for doing the same thing. Whatever alliances are formed in nature and equity may be confided in, and such would have been the alliance we are speaking of for the common defence of the rights and territories of their respective states and dependencies. The jealousy about which of these two great powers should possess the paramount dominion of the German Empire, ought not, at such a crisis as we have witnessed, to have been the subject of a moment's contemplation in the breast of either potentate. This envy, this invidious desire of supplanting or destroying one another, has often occupied the machiavellian talents of the courts of Berlin and Vienna. For this *their currents have turned awry*; but united in the common defence of their countries, they would not have lost *the name of action*. Such an union of power and interest bears no similitude to those hollow unprincipled coalitions which began in 1792, and which had no main or common object in view, no injuries to redress, no insult to revenge. Frederick William II, merely from his dislike to the French revolution, thought proper to lay aside his hatred for his rival, and make him his ally. The hopes of partitioning off France, indeed, may fairly be understood to have entered into the heads of these magnanimous princes. Francis and Frederick calculated wrong as to the effects of that league. While the forces of one were only to advance to within a certain distance of the French territory, those of the other were deemed sufficient to reduce the turbulent spirit of the French, as they had that of the Dutch and the Brabanters. The ruin of his present majesty of Prussia may, in a great measure, be ascribed to the imprudence of his predecessor; who, as he had been the first to enter into the coalition, was also the

first to withdraw from it. It was chiefly owing to him that La Fayette converted the citizens of France into a national guard, thereby creating as it were, from three to four millions of soldiers. Frederick II. and his general the Duke of Brunswick, by their manifesto, stirred up the zeal of numerous bands of non-commissioned officers, by the prospect of advancement and glory, thereby developing the talents of a Hoche, a Pichegru, a Massena, a Brune, and many others of the same class. These served to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the defection of the ancient generals, and not only to rival them, but to outdo the exploits of the most renowned warriors of any age. The same success followed this redoubtable coalition which has attended all assemblages of contrary interests; they resemble (as a writer of some celebrity has said in words nearly similar) those fantastical animals the fruits of the union of opposite species, which astonish the eye by their remarkable forms, but are condemned by nature to be unproductive. This famous and fatal coalition of kings not only contributed to force all the divided parties in France to unite in their common defence, but made every Frenchman ardently swear to conquer or die. The declarations and manifestoes of all the courts disgusted the most moderate of the people, but that of the court of Berlin cruelly increased the danger of Louis XVI. by declaring that it did not believe that unhappy monarch sincere in his acceptance of the constitution. More or less of disgust and odium has attended every coalition since, from the vague or mysterious designs ascribed to it. The league, however, which might have been consistently and cordially entered into between the courts of Austria and Berlin for checking the inordinate ambition and sway of Bonaparte, could not have failed to meet with respect and ultimate success. The chance is lost! Nor is it within the scope of man's ingenuity to suggest how it can be regained. Within these few days, indeed, we have been agreeably surprised by the sight of a spirited declaration of his Prussian Majesty to his Silesian subjects; in which he exhorts them to a courageous exertion in defence of their country and their lawful sovereign. He informs them that although the enemy has given out that the Prussian army is annihilated, the fact is otherwise; for that he has a powerful army of his own subjects around his person, and has two still more powerful of his ally not far distant from him, with the expectation of a third to reinforce them. The King ascribes one of the causes of his late misfortunes, to the treachery of some commanders and the want of courage in others; but that those who now remain to wield their swords in his defence, may be fully confided in. That as well as the levies which have been raised for him in those districts on the banks of the Vistula, where Bonaparte has not dared to approach, numbers of volunteers flock to the royal standard, resolved to rescue the fortune of their sovereign, or die in the attempt. This must, in the eyes of many, appear little less than a resuscitation from the grave. It is, however, no easy matter to conceive how much a desperate heroism may achieve. The great Frederick II. was once in almost as fallen a condition. His capital and half of his kingdom were in the hands of his enemies; and yet he contrived first to check their progress, and lastly to force them to quit his territories, so as in the end to negociate an honourable peace, and establish himself a high reputation as a politician and a general. We wish we may find Frederick William III. a worthy emule of his grandsire in this instance. We are not, we will not be, too sanguine on this occasion. These vivid flashes in his majesty's declaration have more of eclat than fire or warmth in them. They but too much resemble the feeble, yet pleasing coruscations which we behold in the northern hemisphere at certain seasons. But the presence or the approach of the Russian armies has done this. We have, however, but too much reason to fear that the Porte, feeble as is her government, will still be enabled (by those who have an interest in her prosperity) to employ the vigilance of Russia. This latter power, distinct

from the question of benefitting Prussia, has a reason for marching a great body of its troops to the neighbourhood of Warsaw. His majesty has trusted too much in the power of his own troops, let him not be fatally and finally deceived by too unbounded a reliance on those of his ally. We shall be auxious to have an opportunity of commending his prudence in refusing the proffered armistice and eventual peace from his powerful foe. Does he derive spirits from the reported malady thinning the ranks of the enemy? Is the destruction among the French soldiers as general and as rapid as the the havoc made in his father's army when in Champagne? He cannot be ignorant of the tracks which the conscripts of France are every day making from all parts of their empire to the capital of Prussia. But whatever may be left unseen at this time, in Frederic William's book of fate, must shortly be exposed to the eye of Europe, and then mankind will be better enabled to sum up his character, and to judge whether from his resembling the last king of *Navarre* he is only worthy to be the last king of Prussia; or like some of those great minds which acquire strength and wisdom through adversity, he rises from his fall with a renewed vigour or resolution that at first astonishes and at last overcomes his adversary. But it is time we said something of the birth and ancestry of his Prussian Majesty, and of the elevation of the house of Brandenburg.

Frederick William III. is the grandson of Frederick II. commonly called the *Great* Frederick, who died in the year 1786. Frederick William II, father of his present majesty, died on the 19th November, 1797. The first of these two monarchs lived to a good old age by avoiding all manner of intemperance, though of a convivial or social disposition. He was of a literary turn, but had endured great hardships in the field. Frederick William II. had made several campaigns, but his infirmities were the consequence of excess of pleasures, and a dropsy terminated his life, to the regret of his family, and a few friends who did justice to the beneficence of his disposition, but who could point out no acts of heroism or magnanimity which deserved a glorious remembrance. His father left behind him coffers full of money, and two hundred and fifty thousand well disciplined soldiers, bearing the character of the first troops in Europe. When the present king ascended the throne, the expences of the war, the malady of his father, his profusion, and his mistresses, had so exhausted the royal treasury, that he was obliged to commence his reign by negociating a loan at Frankfort. It may be recollected that the late king was a disciple of the *illuminati*, by whom he was amused with deceitful promises of recovering health, till within a few hours of his decease.

The ancestors of the present family were of Swabian origin, being counts of Zollern or Hohenzollern. They became Burgraves of Nuremburg, and in that quality converted a delegated power into a sovereignty, as many other princes have done. In 1248 the Burgrave Frederick II. obtained possessions in Franconia, which afterwards became the principalities of Anspach and Bareuith. The Burgrave Frederick V. in 1415, having amassed vast wealth, purchased of the Emperor Sigismund the margraviate of Brandenburg, and this obtained him the electoral dignity. The Elector Albert (surnamed *Achilles*) ordered by will in 1473, that the margraviate of Brandenburg, with all its dependencies, should be the indivisible inheritance of the first born; and treachery some time after obtained new aggrandizements for this house, by the deceit practised on the Knights of the Teutonic Order and Templars; by which a succeeding margrave, who had been appointed for their security grand master, robbed them of East Prussia, as they had been before of the New Mark by his predecessor. The Margrave Sigismund, who married the only daughter of Duke Albert, obtained the government and investiture of Prussia in 1611, and in 1618 he united it to the electorate.

Soon after, by the extinction of the right line of the dukes, the Elector of Brandenburg succeeded to the dutchy

of Cleves, as well as the counties of Mark and Ravensburg. In 1640 Frederick William, who was called the Great Elector, ascended the throne surrounded by ensanguined ruins, the work of his weak predecessor; but after bringing an inauspicious war to a successful conclusion, he obtained by the peace of Westphalia the Bishopricks of Minden, Halberstadt, and Camin, with other possessions. This prince had about two millions of subjects, from whom, according to authentic documents, he received the annual sum of 1,533,795 crowns. The wars of Louis XIV. drew Frederick William into many combats, thereby affording him an opportunity of acquiring the reputation of being a great general. Frederick I. a fortunate, but vain prince, crowned himself king of Prussia, on the 18th January 1701, and successively obtained the acknowledgement of this new dignity by all the courts of Europe except the Holy See. He encreased his sovereignty by the principality of Neufchatel and the countries of Julenberg and Hohenstein.

King Frederick William I. augmented his army to 100,000, and with these and the battle of Pultowa, he obtained the wished-for opportunity of driving the Swedes almost entirely out of Germany; and the peace of 1720, with the sum of 2,000,000 of crowns, secured to him the possession of Hither Pomerania, the fortress of Stettin, and the islands of Usedom and Wollin, important possessions, as rendering Prussia master of one of the mouths of the Oder, thereby opening the Baltic sea to her commerce. This king left to his successor 2,700,000 subjects, a revenue of 1,250,000l. sterling, and an army of 76,000 men.

Frederick II. commenced his reign in a manner to alarm the house of Austria with the apprehensions of a rival. His war in Silesia gained him that rich province, which after the havock made in it, contained nearly 1,200,000 inhabitants, but which at his death had 1,582,000, and now contains by the last census 2,048,000.

He acquired without force the port of Embden in East Friezeland, and in 1772 he also seized without taking a sword in his hand, West Prussia, and the district of Netze, a country then almost lying waste, but since better cultivated, and deriving great importance, as opening a communication between ancient Prussia, and Pomerania, and Brandenburg. The possessions of Frederick when he died, comprized 10,000 square leagues, 5,800,000 subjects, 2,500,000 of which he had acquired himself. His revenue was above 5,000,000l. sterling. His treasury at his death contained upwards of 8,000,000 in specie, and in his pay he had a chosen army of two hundred and sixteen thousand men!

Prussia, by the second and third partition of Poland, has been augmented by two new provinces, called South Prussia and New West Prussia; which by the last enumeration were found to contain together more than 1,500,000 inhabitants.

Frederick William II. acquired two millions and a half of subjects, but he died without respect, without glory, and from the causes we have before mentioned, less rich, and less powerful, than his predecessor.

His present majesty obtained very valuable acquisitions for Prussia while she continued in amity with France, for although the latter power prevailed on him to cede the duchy of Cleves and its dependencies, she received in the way of indemnity or exchange, the bishoprick of Paderbern, Hildesheim, and Munster, part of the territories of Erfurt and Eichsfeldt, besides six abbeys and three small imperial cities; thus obtaining 513,000 inhabitants in lieu of 133,000 which she had ceded; all this was effected in spite of the remonstrances of Austria, and all the princes of the Empire.

The Prussian dominions in 1805 extended 1551 6 square leagues, and the population amounted to 9,640,000 persons. Four millions are given to Prussia, two millions to Silesia, upwards of two millions to the Electorate, Pomerania, Magdeburg, &c. The remaining million and a half are in the small provinces in Westphalia, Franconia, and Lower Saxony.

In the exchange which recently took place between Prussia and France the former gained considerably, not altogether from the intrinsic value of the places given her in

exchange for Neufchatel, Anspach, Essen, and Werden, &c. but more particularly by their position, since they connected together the mass of the other Prussian possessions in Germany, giving to Prussia the command of the Elbe and Weser, the natural channels of her commerce and that of the contiguous states.

With these facts and circumstances before us, we cannot but feel a degree of surprise at the conduct of the court of Berlin. The Prussian possessions perpetually augmenting in extent and value; with an increasing influence in the Diet, and a proportional diminution of power in the rival of his majesty, we think there must be some private cause for committing all this to hazard, which has not yet been guessed at.

For the entering upon this momentous war against a power which Prussia had contributed to exalt at one time, and neglected to abase at another, when equally in its power, his majesty gives the following public reasons in his proclamation, dated at Erfurt, 2d Oct. last. The first is, that the political state of France has been the scourge of humanity for the last fifteen years. This abstractedly considered, would be a strong reason for arming against such a government. It would be more than a chivalrous, it would be at once a noble and a humane reason in the king for calling his forces into the field to check the overbearing sway of so daring and insulting an adventurer. But with what grace, with what consistency does the mouth of Frederick William III, offer such a reason? If that king has uniformly considered the proceedings of the French government in so detestable a light, why has he observed so mysterious, and at times so unexpected a neutrality; when it was in his power at more than one critical moment, to have strengthened the arm raised for the purpose of breaking the scourge? The Abbé Syeyes could offer a secret proof of the unseasonableness of this reproach of the king of Prussia against the French government; and that it would better become any other crowned head in Europe. His majesty, however, rightly adds, that whoever may have been the persons who in rapid succession have been placed at the head of the government of France since the year 1792, the unvariable and ruling character of it has been an insatiable ambition. That power alone, which knows in secret what passeth in the heart of man, can discover whether there was any sincerity in Bonaparte's wishes for peace. This warrior may say, that if at any one period since he has ascended the throne he had reposed on his arms, a coalition would ever have been ready to disturb that repose; and consequently that he has been fighting for his own preservation. He would add probably, that in every new contest something has fallen out of his adversaries hand into his own. Whether there would be or not, less truth than speciousness in this kind of defence, it cannot but be lamented that the advice of a great statesman, now no more, was neglected, which was, to leave France to herself, and not make her familiar with her own strength.

The memorials of kings are often but an artful display of words, with a very small portion of sound logic. This of the king of Prussia is of the above description, and perhaps none has ever been penned that so little interested its reader; for it speaks of the violations committed on Holland and Switzerland, and of the injuries done the kings of Sardinia and Naples, as if his Prussian Majesty had ardently essayed to prevent such wrongs, and had not stood silently by to witness them. With respect to the condition of Portugal, it is not amongst the least remarkable passages in this late declaration, that his Majesty enumerates its dependent and precarious state as one among the other grievances laid to the charge of France; since it is well known that this power had paid for what the king properly enough calls *a deceitful security*, before the arrival of any one of the last French ministers at Berlin, whom his Majesty received so graciously. It is truly affecting to hear Frederick William say, when we consider by whose hands he has fallen, that Prussia was the first power to acknowledge Napoleon as Emperor, and that during six years

she acted as a friendly neighbour. But it was certainly being too civil by half, to one neighbour, to allow him to commit an injustice upon another and nearer neighbour; and this was the case in suffering the French to take possession of Hanover. The manner in which it was afterwards disposed of, implicates his Majesty in this unjust proceeding; for assured we must be, that but for an existing understanding between the Emperor of France and King of Prussia, the former durst not have committed this violence and insult on the whole body of the Electors of the Empire, exhausted as their head or chief might be, after the late arduous and unfortunate struggle. Sensible of the weakness of this part of his pleading, and the little title it has to public opinion or approbation, the King is obliged to say, in this instance he countenanced an act of injustice, therefore was it his view to remedy it. Prussia, continues the declaration, "offered herself for it instead of England, and the condition on which the latter should cede it." This cannot but remind a reflecting reader of the familiar phrase, *to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.*

That kings should partake of the frailties incident to all mankind, is no more than may be expected; but that the education of a prince should not teach him to avoid those faults and disgraces which private persons are careful to shun, is a subject to be deeply regretted. The moral character of man suffers materially from these odious examples in the great: a principle of selfishness seems to prevail in all classes throughout Europe. Society, while it is said to receive a still higher polish, suffers great deterioration. Its very lustre serves but to dazzle and deceive. If Rousseau were again alive, he would maintain anew, and perhaps with more energy, the principle upon which he obtained the prize at *Dijon*. He would say, refinement has done its best: that polished society has made man more social and less valuable. Ovid has said, *Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes, emollit mores.* We wish we might safely and truly add, *nec sinit esse feros*: but our polished neighbours never more resembled tigers than at the moment they were anxious to establish an institute of *scavans.*

Of the political conduct of the King of Prussia, since the new disputes in Europe, it is impossible that any impartial man can speak with praise. His Majesty has resolved, he has retracted, he has wavered, and from this indecision he has fallen without maintaining that character which consoles greatness in distress. The instances of bad faith in princes throughout this memorable declaration cannot but shock every upright mind The criminations and recriminations which it contains, almost make the reader exclaim, "*A plague on both your houses.*" There is one passage we cannot forbear to transcribe: it refers to the treaty concluded in Paris with the Russian envoy, Mons. d'Oubril. It is as follows: "By the treaty which the Emperor of Russia has refused to ratify, France offered, in conjunction with Russia, to prevent Prussia from depriving the King of Sweden of his German territories—Yet, for many months the cabinet of St. Cloud had continually pressed the King to seize those states with the threefold view: —First, to revenge himself on the King of Sweden: secondly, to embroil Prussia with all other powers; and thirdly, to purchase her silence with respect to the subversion of Southern Germany. But the King had long been aware that such were the views of France, and his unfortunate dispute with Sweden was painful to him. He had, therefore, been careful to provide against every suspicion of self-interested motives, and he confided his explanations to the Emperor Alexander—The scene now again changed, and Napoleon, who had so long been the enemy of the King of Sweden, was suddenly transformed into his protector."

Such is the little regard paid to the dictates of probity by crowned heads, whether of the new or ancient order! Such duplicity in an English merchant towards a correspondent would unquestionably shut him out from the Royal Exchange. But it is probable that while his Majesty of Prussia has incensed his powerful foe, by

thus exposing his deceit and wicked cunning, he has not pleased any one of his brother kings by holding the picture up to the view of the world. It may furnish to Republicans a topic whereon to argue against monarchy. Nor is the language such as we have been accustomed to see used from one sovereign to another, though it were intended to convey the deepest charges, the strongest threats. Horace, in his Georgics, has been said to throw about his very dung with grace, and kings have hitherto abused one another in polished language. The declaration says, "The king determined to continue the part he had acted for some time longer; wishing to preserve his force, now more than ever necessary to Europe, and at least to secure the tranquillity of the North, confirmed the new treaty. Confidence, however, was now utterly lost. Prussia was convinced that on the first opportunity to weaken her without danger, she might expect an attack from her pretended ally, convinced that there is a degree of ambition which nothing can satisfy, which proceeds without intermission, from usurpation to usurpation; sometimes without a plan, but ever *intent on destruction*, careless of the choice of means, and employing alike arms or the pen, *violence and oaths*;" and again, his Majesty's declaration asks, "Does any one wish to know what was the line by which it was hoped to gain the elector of Hesse, and what was the augmentation of territory, with which he was flattered? It was the Prince of Orange, the brother-in-law of the king, that Prince who had been twice deceived in the most shameless manner, who was now *to be robbed* the third time."

The king of Prussia, even while penning the declaration, was not insensible to the duty which custom imposes upon sovereigns, to adopt a language becoming their rank in the heat of their quarrels; for he says, "Another contrast of conduct incensed the king to the utmost. He received a letter from the Emperor full of those assurances of esteem, which, certainly when they do not accord with facts are to be considered as nothing, but which the dignity of sovereigns renders a duty on themselves, even when on the eve of a war, &c. &c."

The King of Prussia observes that troops being marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine, cleared away the last doubt, as to the design of Bonaparte to attack his kingdom. The King, however, orders a note to be transmitted by General Knoblesdorff, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These were, 1st, That the French troops should immediately evacuate Germany. 2d, That France would oppose no obstacle to the formation of the northern confederacy; and that the confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states, not included in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine. 3d, That a negotiation should immediately be commenced, for the adjustment of all differences still in dispute; a preliminary article of which should be the restoration of the three abbeys, and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.

The conditions (the declaration says) speak for themselves, the term fixed for the decision elapsed without any notice from the cabinet of St. Cloud, and the king confided his cause to arms.

If the maxim were true that "Heaven fights on the side of the just," then would Prussia have much cause for self-reproach; for a more decisive battle, and one more fraught with mischief to a state or empire, was never won or lost, than that which took place on the 14th of October last, between the armies of the King and those of the Emperor of France. The Prussians call it the battle of *Jena*; But the French distinguished it at first by the name of *Auerstadt*, because it was the place that the French centre, under the Emperor Napoleon, made the attack. It is not without remark, that the Prussians and French designated the bloody conflict of this day by different names; for with great propriety, it might be considered as two distinct battles. That of Auerstadt commenced at six in the morning, the other at Jena began half an hour later. The space between the two fields of battle is more than twelve miles, and both terminated completely in favour of

the French. The Emperor had under him Marshals Lannes, Ney, Augereau, and Soult, the former of whom opened the first fire, against which the Saxons made an intrepid stand. They were led on under their own generals, but the Prussians were commanded by Prince Hohenloe, with Count Tauenzien under him. General Buchel had a reserve of fifteen thousand men engaged at Capellendorf, where the battle terminated about half after three o'clock in the afternoon. Auerstadt is nine English miles from Naumberg. The King of Prussia and Duke of Brunswick, with their army, posted themselves between the villages of Poppelt, Trutchwitz, and Rehhausen. The first attack on the part of the Prussians was from the right wing under Count Wartensleben, whose onset was attended with considerable success; but he was soon constrained to relinquish these advantages. The Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia were not opposed to each other, as the centre of the army of the former was engaged at Jena, and that of the latter at Auerstadt.

Some days previous to the battle, it was evident that the Prussian army was too much extended; it concentrated itself from the two wings, drawing nearer to the centre. By this movement it fell into an error of the opposite extreme, and to this misfortune may be attributed the facility with which the French turned their flanks. It was the same calamitous circumstance that decided the battle at Presburgh; for the Prussians have in this instance allowed the French to practise a similar manœuvre against them, as defeated the Austrians in the same month and almost on the same day the preceding year. This advantage was calculated upon by the French, previous to the action with the Prussians; and a degree of irresolution, paralysing the army of the latter at the decisive moment, opened the way to the complete overthrow which followed. There was a hesitation among the commanders, whether to attack or wait the assault of the French. The order of battle was not generally approved of; and it is said a better was offered by a General of the first distinction in the Prussian army, with the concurrence of a Saxon artillerist of great eminence. Although some of the causes which contributed to the disasters of this day, may never be known, yet it is obvious to the least discerning eye, that an unity of plan for the disposing of such a vast body of forces was wanting. It is said that on the morning of the battle, when a thick fog favoured the attacks of the French, the plan was essentially altered by the Duke of Brunswick, and thereby much confusion was created in the first instance. Bonaparte appears to possess so creative a genius in the military science that he brings a war to an end in seven days, which formerly took up as many years. The disorder into which the Prussian infantry was thrown, by this new mode of attack, rendered a retreat to the regular and orderly vanquished army, after the battle, utterly impossible. It was a total rout which subjected the miserable Prussian soldiers, to be cut down by the victorious French cavalry, like corn before the sickle. The loss, according to the French accounts, was between thirty and forty thousand prisoners, among whom were twenty generals and thirty pair of colours, three hundred pieces of cannon and immense magazines. The killed and wounded were estimated at twenty-five thousand. Above a fortnight after the action, the bodies of the slain lay piled in heaps for want of burial, as the neighbouring villages were all burnt or destroyed.

These losses in the first act of the tragedy, diminished the confidence and ardour of the Prussian troops, throughout the whole kingdom, as is manifested by the spiritless defence evinced by the commanders of the strongest garrisons. The battle of one day may be said to have almost annihilated the whole Prussian armies, since there have been three towns only which have made a decent resistance to the besiegers.

Through what prism of hope the King of Prussia looked, when he refused Bonaparte's terms of an armistice, we cannot guess. No doubt, his Majesty was apprised that Lord Hutchinson and other military commissioners, from England, were on the road to him, with offers from our

government. He counts, likewise, no doubt, on the co-operation of a vast Russian army, the numbers of which, we hope, will not have been magnified beyond the reality. The assistance we can afford the King in his difficulties, is only by a loan, and the counsel of a few spirited warriors, who conquered in Egypt: of the reliance he makes on the Russians we hope he will be justified. The thread of his political existence is in the hands of Alexander; and if monarchs like other men could be treacherous and insensible to pity and the dictates of honour, a weighty bribe might occasion it to fall to the ground, never more to be taken up. But Bonaparte and Turkey have projects of magnitude before them! Or, rather, Turkey is a game which Napoleon proposes to play off with honours. His first designs, in which Egypt was included, will never be given up. However gigantic, and even romantic his Eastern speculation may appear to many, we have no doubt, he will at no great distance of time, resume it.

Such is the unfortunate condition of the grandson of the greatest crowned head in Europe, so far as respected his own achievements. The most antient subjects of the monarchy cordially sympathise with Frederick III. The newly acquired ones in Poland repose on the justice of Heaven, and, perhaps, expect and invoke from it the same fate on Frederick as Stanislaus experienced. There are such crimes as an odious perfidy, an oppressive injustice, and a sanguinary ambition in kings, as well as there are others, peculiar to inferior ranks of mankind. Monarchs should remember that the general interest is justice, which is in its nature immortal like truth. The conduct of Frederick William II. to the Poles has been a chief cause of the downfal of his throne in his successor. Success may give a momentary lustre to violence and rapine; may throw a brilliant lustre over injustice; but no force can, for a long time, controul public opinion: esteem, alone, renders authority permanent and tranquil, and glory solid and substantial.

The case of Frederick William is, however, not so desperate but that it is possible it may be recovered. He has gained much experience. He has shewn something like a firmnesss in adversity. Some of his friends dread that portion of rashness which marks his disposition. For our part we see nothing to apprehend on that score. Let him but consent to restore what his predecessor unjustly seized, and he has hitherto unlawfully retained; and we shall applaud that temerity which often, in the midst of perils, is exemplary wisdom.

The king of Prussia is in his 37th year, being born on the 3d of August 1770. His Majesty is of the issue of the late king, by his second marriage, with the Princess Frederica of Hesse Darmstadt; he is consequently half-brother to her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, who is by the same father, by his espousal of the Princess Elizabeth of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle. His Majesty himself has four children by the Princess Louisa of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, to whom he was married December 24th 1793; 1st, Frederick William born October 15th, 1795; 2d, Frederick William Lewis, born March 22d, 1797; 3d, a Princess, born July 14th, 1798; 4th, Charles Alexander, born June 29th, 1801.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

MR. BOSWELL, in his life of Dr. Johnson, I recollect, informs us, that among other publications which the Doctor had intended, was a translation of many of the anecdotes in Ælian's Various History. Though that design cannot be executed with the advantages which it would have derived from the learning and genius of Dr. Johnson; yet an attempt to pursue a purpose which his mind entertained, will carry with it a recommendation from his intentions; and may hope to interest the public mind.

The writer of this would, without the parade of proposing a separate work, offer some translations from Ælian, to

occupy a place in your instructive and entertaining miscellany, for the information and amusement of your readers through the months of the ensuing year.

It may raise an idea of the utility and moment of such a design, if your readers are told, that two selections of this nature have been given in the original Greek, by eminent scholars, in their day, for the instruction of youth: one, and very copious, by the learned Upton, for the use of Eton School, in 1775; the other by the distinguished Grecian Professor Dalzel, for the students at the University of Edinburgh, 1785. From the former it is proposed to make the translations for your Miscellany, as including all the pieces given in the latter, besides many others.

Ælian, whose first name was Claudius, was born at Præneste in Italy, about the year 80 of the Christian æra, and died at sixty years of age, in the 140. He professed rhetoric at Rome and sustained also the office of a priest. He was never out of Italy, nor ever in a ship: yet he attained to such skill in the Greek, that he wrote it with the purity of a native Athenian. The title of a *Sophist* was conferred on him at a period, when that name was deemed a literary honour and held in great estimation: but he received it without any elevation of mind, or confidence in his powers: and thinking them not equal to the declamations of the schools, he applied himself to composition and historical works; in which he raised admiration by the unaffected simplicity and elegance of his style: so that he gained the name of the *honeyed tongue*. He had attended the lectures of Pausanias the historian: and afterwards, by his adherence to the customs and laws of his native country, gained great weight and influence at Rome: where he died, leaving no family, as he was never married. His works were collected and published by Gesner, at Zurich in 1556. An edition, says Dr. Harwood, very correct and valuable, and of rare occurrence. He wrote a treatise on animals and another on tactics; but his most celebrated work is his "Various History," a curious collection of anecdotes: the best editions of which are those of Perizonius in 1701; of Gronovius, in 1731. "An excellent book," says the just cited author, that sold at Dr. Askew's sale for 1l. 10s.; and that of Scheffer, in 1685, which he characterises as "by far the best, and containing a treatise of erudition and good criticism."

Jan. 7, 1807. JOSHUA TOULMIN.

A SELECTION FROM ÆLIAN'S VARIOUS HISTORY.

No. 1.—*Socrates represses Alcibiades' Pride.*

Socrates observing that Alcibiades was elated by his wealth and was proud of the extent of his estate, placed before him a map of the earth, and desired him to point out Attica: having done this, he directed him to look for his own lands. On his replying, that they were not marked out there, "Yet how proudly you boast," says Socrates, "of what has no place in the delineation of the world."

No. 2.—*The Mitylenians' Punishment of Revolt.*

When the people of Mitylene were masters at sea, they enacted, by way of punishing the revolt of their allies, "That their children should not be instructed either in literature or music:" for they deemed it the severest of all punishments to be obliged to pass life away in ignorance of languages and of the liberal arts.*

No. 3.—*Socrates drinks the Hemlock.*

When the ship, which usually sailed every year against the celebration of the games returned from Delos, and it was known that Socrates must die, his friend Apollodorus went to the prison, and took to him a nicely woven and costly woollen coat and a cloak of the same sort; he for thought it was fit that he should drink the poison clothed with that coat and with the cloak thrown on his shoul-

* "The most illiberal of the methods that Julian took to lower the credit and prevent the spread of Christianity, a measure exclaimed against by the Heathens themselves," observes Dr. Priestly, "was, that he would not allow the Christians to teach the Greek poets and orators."—*History of the Christian Church*, vol. ii. p. 251. The same fact is mentioned by Kraneus and Upton, in their notes on the above passage of Ælian.

ders, saying, that if he died thus habited, he would not want a handsome burial; and there would be nothing indecorous in a corpse lying along dressed with such ornaments. Thus Apollodorus addressed Socrates, but without effect; for he, turning to those about him, Crito, Simmias, and Phædon, said, "What a fine opinion of me has Apollodorus, if he persuade himself, that when the Athenians have handed the cup to me and I shall have drank the poison, he shall see Socrates any more! If he think that the form which will soon lay stretched out at his feet is I myself, it is very clear that he does not know me."

N.B. According to the *Socratic* philosophy the body was not a part, but the prison of a man.

No. 4.—*Themistocles' greatness of mind.*

As Themistocles was returning from school, when a boy, he was met by Pisistratus; the pedagogue told him to turn a little out of the path, for the king was coming. Themistocles with freedom replied: "Is not the road wide enough?" discovering, even at that early age, a trait of a great and generous mind.

No. 5.—*The Cretan Goats.*

The Cretans are skilful archers; and can strike the goats as they leap from the tops of the mountains. These animals, on being pierced with the arrow, immediately eat the herb Dittany; on tasting of which, the darts entirely drop out of the wounds.

No. 6.—*On Tyrants, from Æsop.*

The following is a Phrygian tale: for Æsop was a native of Phrygia. He says, that a sow, on being touched by any one, will instantly grunt, and that with design; for as it can offer neither wool, nor milk, nor any thing but its flesh, it immediately anticipates and dreams of its death, knowing to what valuable uses this will be converted. Tyrants, like to Æsop's sow, are suspicious and fear every thing: for they are conscious, as is that animal, that their life is due to all men.

No. 7.—*Aristotle soothes Alexander's Anger.*

Aristotle being desirous of calming the mind and stopping the wrath of Alexander, wrote thus to him: "Superiors, and not equals, are the proper objects of passion and anger; but thou hast no equal."

No. 8.—*On Old Age.*

They relate, that Epicharmus, when he was very old,* sitting in an open portico with some of his contemporaries, the company entered into conversation on the length of life. One said, that he should be satisfied to live five years longer: another said, three would content him: a third replied, that he wished for no more than four. Epicharmus perceiving their difference of sentiment, said; "My excellent friends, why do you differ and disagree about a few days? The sun of each of us, who are now met together, is, under a certain destiny, about to set: the time of our departure will soon arrive to us all, before we shall have experienced the evil of old age."

An excursion to Pie de Midi, by J. W. Hornemann, *Lecturer of Botany at Copenhagen. From a letter. Translated from Danish.*

YOU know Ramond from his travels in the Pyrenees. In the company of this gentleman, whom I must introduce a little nearer to your knowledge, I made the excursion to Pie de Midi. There are few men whose acquaintance I have more eagerly courted, or the loss of whose friendship would cause me more regret. As you find him in his book, so he is in his ordinary converse, warm, vigorous, acute, and stored with knowledge. His reflections on the Pyrenees are not the fruit of an inflamed imagination, or of airy fancies; they are like his ordinary thoughts and conversation, and he discourses on every interesting subject on which conversation may turn, with the same judgment and taste, as in his narrative, he describes the most beautiful regions. I know no man better qualified than he to realize that great idea conceived by himself; on

* Epicharmus was a poet, the first writer of comedy, and a philosopher of the Pythagorean school; who lived to be 90, or as some say, 97. He died in 15th century before Christ.

the summit of the highest mountains to fix his winter-abode, there to witness the alternate victories of the winter and the summer, and all those phenomena of which we know so little, because we never viewed them in their real home. He is endowed with all the corporal as well as mental qualities requisite for the execution of such a plan. He is active and nimble as a hunter of chamois, possessed of more penetration than is generally suspected in a Frenchman, and has both an unspeakable ardour for investigating nature, and an unconceivable steadiness in following her tract. But to my excursion.

Almost every considerable city in the Pyrenean valleys has its Pie de Midi; so has Pau, Asson, and Bagneres. Among these, Pie de Midi at Bagneres is the largest. It was long looked upon as the highest in this chain of mountains; but it has now been ascertained by the measurings of Vidal and Reboul, that its height is only 1506 toises, and that it is surpassed by Neoirelle (old snow), Vignemale, Pie long, Maladetta, Marboré, and especially by Mont Perdu, the height of which is 1703 toises.

This mountain stands pretty much detached, and the neighbouring heights and plains unfold all their majesty and beauty to the spectator on its summit; the uncommon mixture also and the form of the rock, its firmness on one side and fragility on the other, make it no less interesting to the geologist, than its vegetable riches and fertility to the botanist; therefore, as the ascent is very easy on the western side, no visitor of the springs, who is more curious than indisposed, omits making a pilgrimage to its top; and no naturalist will content himself with considering it at a distance. Till this time the greater part of it had been covered with snow, which rendering our excursion more difficult and less useful to us by concealing both precipices and plants, and had induced us to put it off as long as possible. The day preceding our departure was therefore fixed upon for the expedition.

We set out at the dawn of day from the bathing place Barege, accompanied by our dear Ramond and the guide Lorenzo, who is a disciple of Ramond. As Barege stands on an elevation of 662 toises above the level of the sea, we soon reached the height of the alp-rose*, which is seldom found lower than 900 toises, and enjoyed through the fragrant exhalations of this and numberless other alpine plants a sympathetic recollection of our native regions and their pleasures, which is more forcibly roused by sensation than by memory, and which Ramond describes so beautifully, that I cannot withstand the temptation of transcribing him:—

"There† is, I know not what, in the odours, that forcibly awakes the remembrance of the past. Nothing recalls so strongly to the mind cherished spots, regretted situations, minutes, the flight of which has left as deep traces on the heart, as it has left few on the memory. The perfume of a violet restores to the mind the enjoyment of many springs; I do not know which of the sweetest moments of my life the lime-tree in bloom was a witness of, but I lively felt, that

* Rododendron Alpinum, which, by the way, I must observe is very inaptly called the Alp-rose, the more so as there is a real rosa alpina. I know not whether this plant in all mountains chooses a certain height for its abode, but in that part of the Pyrenees which we visited, we found it confirmed by our experience. Several other plants may likewise serve as barometers, by which to ascertain, in some measure, the height of the mountains. Ranunculus alpestris, for instance, we did not find lower than 1900 toises; Rumex digynus not under 1500 toises, and Ranunculus glacialis we did not reach at all. In the northern countries, of course, these plants are found in lower situations. Ranunculus glacialis is found in Norway on mountains that do not by far equal the height of Mount Perdy; and Azalea procumbens, which in the Pyrenees is not found lower than 1300 toises, in Finmarken, (the most northern part of Norway), grows on the beach.

† This and a succeeding passage from the same author, are quoted in the original French; but they are here given in English, for the convenience of the reader.—Transl.

it vibrated fibres which had long been tranquil, that it awoke from profound sleep remembrances attached to happy days; I perceived a veil between my heart and my thought, which I would have found delightful, perhaps—sad, perhaps to remove, &c. I gave myself up with emotion to this sweet security, to this profound sensation of co-existence, which the regions of our native country inspire."

It was the last day that we were to breathe the free air of the Pyrenees, that we were to view their wondrous pile, proudly defying the power of man, but humbly yielding to that of time, that we were to pluck their plants, not remarkable for splendour but for neatness, not large but closely gathered *; it was the last day that we were to enjoy the friendly, upright, instructive conversation of Ramond. In all probability we were never to see him again, never to revisit these regions. It was as if the grandeur of nature made us doubly feel its loss; and the warm expressions of Ramond respecting the misfortunes of his country, and its disappointed hopes, and the fate of men, made us feel what we were going to lose in him. More therefore penetrated with indistinct sensations, than inspired by clear ideas we reached Lac d'oncet, where a shepherd's family had newly raised their cottage, following slowly the blooming plants, as these the melting snow†. These people are of a very distinguished race; active, tall, courageous, sprightly, almost constantly singing, and extremely curious.

As soon as they descried us from afar, they always came to meet us, and to ask whence we came, whether our country belonged to the republic, or was at war with it, and particularly for what purpose we wanted the plants which we collected. Their women, especially, who are not so handsome as the men, are very inquisitive; and I often found myself suddenly surrounded by several girls who put a number of questions to me, of which I could not answer to a single one, because their language, with the only exception of the word *citoyen*, was totally unintelligible to me. Their economy is extremely simple, and their milk they treat in a very cleanly manner. In order to keep it cool, they place the vessel in which it is contained in a running brook, which gives it the temperature of the water. Such vessels are often found at some distance from the cottages, and I was assured that they take no offence at all, if a thirsty traveller makes free with the milk in order to slake his thirst. For protecting their flocks against wolves, they have a peculiar race of dogs, which I have seen no where else. They are uncommonly large, strong, fierce, and have some resemblance to the Newfoundland dog. Themselves, notwithstanding their activity and courage, are not very fond of going to war, except against the Spaniards. As all mountaineers, they feel an unquiet longing for their home, whenever they come down upon the plains; therefore it happened, during my stay here, that out of several hundreds of conscripts, who were marched to Italy, the greater part returned within a few days after.

We soon came to the Pyrenean snow-line, which begins between twelve and thirteen hundred toises above the level of the sea. Here we were obliged to wade some distance through the snow, after which we reached the top, which was then quite bare. Our expectation was raised very high, yet it did not encompass all that lay before us. I was the first of the company who stood on the pinnacle of this temple of nature, and did not know whether I should think that my eyes were bewitched, or that nature was transformed, when, in-

* I have nowhere, not even on the luxuriant banks of the Loire, found the plants growing so close, as on the Pyrenees. On the space of four square feet, one may often count more than twenty different species, and a number of individuals of each. On the Alps, the same richness is said to exist; but in Norway I know it does not.

† It is really striking, how immediately the marks of the winter and the spring succeed each other in the mountains. On the borders of the melting snow, is always seen a host of Ranunculi, Gentianæ, etc. that unfold their blossoms, almost while their roots are yet covered with snow.

stead of an immeasurable level of country, I discovered an immeasurable level of ice below my feet. I could not in the beginning collect myself; I knew very well that there was no icy ocean in this place: but that horizontal level which presented itself to my view, that shining whiteness, those round shells, reclining in the form of tiles upon each other, and appearing to be a little softer only than those which are seen on the frozen sea, all combined entirely to mock my acquaintance with mountain phenomena. Yet, in a little time, I recovered from my surprise, and then I comprehended that a cloud deceived me by covering with a snow-white carpet the whole plain between the Pyrenees and Toulouse. a discovery not very pleasant, as by this our hopes of saluting the lower earth were disappointed. Ramond, however, consoled us, by asserting, that it would soon disappear; and it did not last long before a gentle breeze raised the clouds, and unveiled that magnificent, extensive plain, which on the northern side borders upon the Pyrenees. From this point, the highest on which I ever stood, I looked over so much, that the prospect from the top of Brocken, and from the tower at Orleans can bear no comparison with it. Behind us lay, in dreadful forms, mountains on mountains as far as the frontiers of Spain; Vignemale and Neoveille were distinguished by their huge masses of snow, and the mountains near Gavarnie by their bluish ice. Before us the eye met no boundary, for even beyond Toulouse (more than 80 miles), land was faintly discerned.—The summit of this mountain is hardly so large as the top of the Round Tower*; it is through the greater part of the year covered with snow; it lies exposed to all winds, and the thin mould with which it is overspread does hardly appear to contain any nourishment for plants, and scarcely to be compact enough for their fastening in it; notwithstanding all this, about a hundred different species of plants grow on this narrow spot, all of which arrive at perfection. It has, perhaps in proportion to the space, compared with the time of vegetation, the richest flora in the world.—What struck me particularly was the different aspect which this mountain presents from the plain, and from its top. Even from Toulouse, where it is already distinguishable among all the other summits, until I stood at its base it appeared to me, at every step, more evidently to be the firmest mass upon the earth, defying time, air, and weather. From its top on the contrary, dreadful ruins prove to the spectators, that those enemies work on its destruction. If poets had more frequently visited the mountains, I do not think, that they would so generally have adopted rocks as symbols of firmness and strength. Water rends the firmest marble, and the air moulders the hardest granite; time knows no resistance that can defy its power.—Another observation which the view of this mountain must suggest to every one who has his eyes open for the operations of nature, even though he has not read the book of Ramond is this, that the steady, never inactive, course of time is no where so strongly perceived as on the mountains. Here again let me transcribe a few lines from Ramond; for it is certainly better to borrow his expressions than to steal his ideas, which I could not easily avoid in writing upon this subject after having read his work:—

"Time skims with an easy flight over the rest of the earth, but here it imprints deep traces of its passage; and while elsewhere it disguises to us the rapidity of its course, by hurrying ourselves along more rapidly, than the objects around us, in the mountains it displays what is frightful in this celerity, by shaking before our eyes a pile that to our weakness seemed unshakeable; and by changing in our presence forms, which at a distance we were accustomed to consider as eternal. On the plains a whole year has hardly a right to advertise us, that it plunges itself into the abyss of the past. Time seems to stop when it gives existence, when it developes, when it supports it; we do not perceive that it passes away, till we see it destroy its own work. It is not the spring crowned with its flowers, it is

* The astronomical observatory at Copenhagen.—Transl.

not the autumn lavish of its fruits, it is not the brilliant succession of beautiful days, which put us in mind that the seasons fly away; the melancholy sensation of their instability penetrates us for the first time, when the leaf falls, when the tree withers, when the days are shortened, when nature in mourning shuts up the circle of her reproductions. On these rocks, on the contrary, on these mountains, which encompass the ice of an eternal winter, nothing dissipates the mind from the contemplation of the ravages of time. The fatal hour-glass runs on with a uniform rapidity; every minute gives them a sensible blow; the snow destroys them without intermission, the torrent lacerates them without cessation; their ruins tumble down without interval. Themselves insensible to spring, and faithful to their only tendency, their sole affair is to perish, and their front, disguising nothing of the power of age, speaks to our eyes of nothing but of death, while the rest of nature seems intoxicated with the illusions of life."

It was through such memorials of the power and eternal course of time, through such irreproductible scenes of nature, that Ramond conducted us back. Who can write the above, can also converse upon the subject; you will therefore easily conceive, that this excursion was very instructive, and the more so, as the structure of this mountain for the singular form of the strata, and the union of the lime with the granite, is a geological curiosity. We had now seen the winter on the top of the mountain, in the evening we enjoyed the spring at Barege. The next morning we met the summer at Lutz, and the autumn at Pierresite. So near do the seasons of the year approach each other in these parts. The maize planted two months ago at Tarbes was now almost ripe; at Toulouse all fruits were in perfection, and a few days after we found, in Perpignan, Fructidor changed into Vandemiaire.

Letter the 10th, on the Management of the Affairs of the Poor.

WHEN a nation is famed from east to west, for the mildness of its government, for its charitable institutions, for the care that hath been taken to prevent the aged, the sick, and the infirm, from perishing under the cold hand of pinching want, and for the just and equitable decisions of the judges in the different courts of law; it is then painful to see any glaring inconsistencies, or gross errors, either silently countenanced or carelessly overlooked by those who are legally authorized to prevent abuses in public stations.

The raising money by taxation on the landholder, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the mechanic, to maintain a large part of the community in idleness, is, I hope, a singular phœnomenon in the political economy of other nations; but singular as it may appear, we may learn from it this important truth, that errors and imperfections will float down to us on the current of time; and in their passage, they will gain sufficient influence to mar the best human institution ever yet formed by man, when it is left to the direction of unskilful hands.

I have already pointed out in a preceding letter, on the management of the affairs of the poor within the walls of the metropolis, some of the many evils arising from the inattention of magistrates, officers, and inhabitants, to their parochial concerns; but I now intend to consider the subject upon a much larger scale, and to shew that when an evil is once suffered to take root, it may, though small at its beginning, become a great tree, and overshadow the land.

It is an established fact published under the sanction of the late parliament, from the returns of the parish officers, A. D. 1803, that the inhabitants of the manufacturing and other counties are as inattentive as the citizens of London to the indolent state in which their paupers are suffered to live. If there are several parishes or places in this kingdom, where they have made feeble attempts to employ their poor, in houses provided for their reception; there are others where they remain totally idle, to be maintained by the sweat and the industry of their neighbours.

Is not this an inexcusable fault in magistrates and parish officers? and does it not shew that there is but little reform to be expected from the pal-

sied efforts of those who have suffered evils to increase under them which they should have endeavoured to suppress by compulsory laws? That a general knowledge of the state of the kingdom may be seen at one view, I have given the following table, which contains the number of parishes in each county which made returns to parliament; with the number of workhouses in each, and how many in which the poor were employed, their number, and how much they earned; and the same of those who were entirely idle, and lived at the public cost.

COUNTIES.	The Number of Parishes which made a Return.	The Number of Workhouses in each County.	Ditto where they earn Money.	Ditto where no Money is earned.	Numbers of working Paupers in the Houses in 3d Column.	Money earned by Paupers in each County.	Number of Paupers in each County totally idle.
Bedford	140	45	25	20	421	674 0 0	453
Berks	191	84	25	11	1024	1644 17 6	149
Bucks	223	42	35	7	925	1874 15 2½	825
Cambridge	175	47	17	30	514	1758 13 1½	578
Chester	491	161	9	152	157	232 13 1	116
Cornwall	215	35	4	31	112	80 11 2	181
Cumberland	215	55	13	42	394	127 4 10½	404
Derby	317	72	16	56	312	468 9 11¾	150
Devon	474	101	42	59	1612	1407 0 11½	1101
Dorset	286	30	21	9	898	1008 13 11½	12
Durham	289	55	8	47	219	179 16 11¼	527
Essex	415	177	66	111	1612	1918 16 0¾	1551
Gloucester	399	54	30	24	1497	1771 11 9½	300
Hereford	259	20	8	12	167	55 3 6	136
Hertford	152	70	42	28	1121	2073 8 5	633
Huntingdon	104	21	6	15	145	221 16 11½	208
Kent	409	258	126	132	5064	5989 17 5¾	132
Lancaster	492	160	70	90	2484	3852 3 6¾	255
Leicester	220	69	36	33	415	678 15 7¾	549
Lincoln	701	129	20	109	314	404 17 8¼	798
Middlesex	208	183	70	113	11836	11802 7 4½	3950
Monmouth	449	10	1	9	36	260 9 4	157
Norfolk	691	508	137	171	3383	4158 14 2¾	813
Nottingham	259	96	41	55	882	1244 11 6	362
Northampton	303	87	7	80	386	150 8 7	224
Northumberland	518	51	11	40	123	787 7 1½	152
Oxford	284	38	28	10	1055	1270 15 8½	185
Salop	247	66	18	48	141	965 18 9¼	845
Somerset	489	60	29	31	1203	1370 12 6	799
Southampton	331	121	46	75	2229	3641 17 10½	768
Stafford	246	73	22	51	1168	1058 13 10½	760
Suffolk	310	361	126	235	3074	5254 0 0	3024
Surry	151	99	60	39	3743	3450 17 8	1525
Sussex	358	155	76	79	2393	2882 5 1¾	820
Warwick	254	42	24	18	1873	1715 0 7½	188
Westmoreland	108	7	4	3	102	400 0 3	50
Wilts	356	41	25	16	1267	1799 7 7¼	350
Worcester	225	41	28	13	1006	1064 7 8½	180
York East	422	86	4	82	228	178 19 0	346
York North	522	73	14	59	294	263 7 4	212
York West	615	151	53	98	1915	1974 16 10½	619
Rutland	55	16	5	11	80	203 7 7	126
	15070	4100	1446	2654	24087	70970 13 10¾	58669

If any reflecting person should cast his eye over the foregoing table, he will be struck with astonishment at the picture it represents to him. He will see that 13070 parishes, or places, made returns to parliament, and of which number there were 4100 which maintained a part of their poor in workhouses. There were also at the time of making the return 1446 houses, with 24087 paupers, who earned something towards their support: and there were 2654 houses which contained 58669 poor persons who were kept in a state of idleness, and did not bring in one halfpenny towards their maintenance. They were fed by the sweat and toil of others; and indolently dragged on a life, useless to themselves, and a burden to others. It must be acknowledged, that there were many aged, sick, and infirm persons, and young children among them, incapable of earning any thing; but they might upon an average, without being hurt, have earned each one shilling a week.

In the united workhouse for the city of Canterbury, they earned one with another, three pounds six shillings and eight pence halfpenny, within the year.

At the town of Ware, in Hertfordshire, the master of the workhouse found the raw materials, and gave the parishioners one hundred pounds for the labour of forty paupers for a year; and we may be assured that he did not over-rate the value of it.

What, then, have we been doing? The 82,756 paupers, maintained in workhouses, earned 70,970*l.* 13*s.* 10¾*d.* which will not average more than 17*s.* 1½*d.* for each person by the year, and not quite four pence a week. The yearly loss to the public, upon this calculation, will be very considerable.

The labour of 58,669 paupers will produce 152,239*l.* 8*s.*; but as Mr. Pitt, during his administration, never counted money by less than millions, tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands will perhaps be thought beneath our notice, till we can raise them no longer.

If we consider that 24,087 paupers earn eight-pence in a week less than they might do, there will be a further deficiency of 41,750*l.* 16*s.* which added to the foregoing sum will make 193,990*l.* 4*s.* through idleness only. If this be not sufficient to rouse the attention of officers, magistrates, legislators, and people to look into their parochial concerns, we must consider ourselves as sinking beyond any hope of recovery, as it is the natural progress of evils to proceed from very bad to much worse. When we see and feel the yearly effects of drunkenness and idleness, in making such rapid encroachments on our landed property, it surely can neither be prudent nor politic to continue our supine and lethargic inactivity, in dosing over an evil which necessity will compel us, sooner or later, to face. It might be expected, that in manufacturing counties the labour of the poor would be more productive, as they may all be constantly employed in such work as is suitable to their strength, from six years to sixty; but this is very far from being the case.

In the town of Manchester they had 264 paupers in their house, and their earnings amounted to 228*l.* 15*s.* and the average 17*s.* 3¾*d.* each person for the year.

In the workhouse for the borough of Leeds, 245 paupers earned 419*l.* 7*s.* 11¼*d.* in the year, which amounted to no more than 1*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*¾. each person.

At Whitney they had in their house 129 poor persons, who produced by their labour 105*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; or 16*s.* 3½*d.* each person, by the year.

The workhouse for the city of Coventry contained 129 paupers, and their labour amounted to 332*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* or 2*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* each person for the year.

It requires no other proof but the returns of the officers to parliament, that a general languor prevails in most of the workhouses in the kingdom, from east to west, and from north to south; even where they have made some ineffectual attempts to employ the poor to advantage.

The plan which is frequently pursued, where they have any, is the spinning and weaving linen for the use of the house, and making a few

coarse articles for sale. This is so tenaciously adhered to, that it will require more trouble than an individual will undertake, in the present state of things, to introduce any innovation. The master, who is generally and very properly a weaver, thinks that there cannot be any thing so productive as the spinning-wheel, and the loom; and when he who is to execute sets his face against any new employment being introduced, and puts impediments in the way to render it unprofitable, there can be but little hope of succeeding with any new plan.

I will add a recent case to corroborate what I have asserted. A gentleman I am acquainted with wanted between twenty and thirty children to spin goats'-hair, whom he could employ constantly; and he was confident that they might earn at the rate of one hundred pounds a year. For certain reasons he applied to the Committee of a neighbouring workhouse, instead of his own; and at every meeting he found some new impediment started, to prevent the adopting of the plan; but it was at last determined to try the experiment. The hair was sent, and in a short time he received a summons to attend the Committee, who told him that the hair he had sent filled the children with vermin. He reasoned against the improbability, and the impossibility of what they said; but reason may err, and it must yield to the fact. The master had provided the committee with several lice in hair, folded up in papers, ready to shew the employer. When he opened the papers, he was obliged to yield to the evidence of his senses; and they thought their triumph complete: but he said, "Gentlemen, this is not goats', but human hair; and if we call in the children, and examine them separately, we shall soon discover from whose head the vermin were taken."

This plan was adopted, and when the right child was called, he confessed the truth; and the whole proved to be a scheme of the master's to save himself a little trouble. The gentleman, disgusted with the conduct of the committee, withdrew his work from their house; and they discovered a deficiency in the amount of their earnings, when it was too late to remedy it. Twenty children might have earned, at this work, one hundred pounds a year; which is, probably, more than they now average in any workhouse in the kingdom.

The visitors, guardians, and governors of workhouses, ought to be compelled by the strong arm of the law, to avail themselves of local situations. In the neighbourhood of linen, woollen, and cotton manufactories, the children should be trained to such branches of them as they can easily learn, and readily execute; and at which they can be regularly, and constantly employed. Near maritime towns, where fisheries are established, they should be taught the knitting of nets for the fishermen; they would gladly employ them, and it is a profitable work for children. It is needless to multiply instances, to prove a self-evident proposition, for they who are blind will not see any better by offering them additional light.

If annual officers are to be left to direct the affairs of the poor, at their pleasure, without any active power to advise and control, or fixed rules to guide them; and if our legislators are determined to suffer those evils to remain unmolested, which time hath brought down to us; then we may judge from the passed, what we are to expect from the future; that our poors' rates will increase from a duplicate to a triplicate ratio, and we must, as long as we can, support the burden.

An Enquiry respecting the late Mr. Fox.

THERE are always certain anecdotes, or curious particulars, relative to the characters of eminent public men, about which the world is extremely eager to enquire—after it has become too late, and that nothing farther than mere probable guesses, can be formed. To obviate this difficulty, and to take old time by the fore-lock, is the object of the present address to those, who are capable of

affording the needful information, and who are willing thereby to oblige various readers of the Universal Magazine.

It is notorious, that during two or three years last past, or longer perhaps, occasional paragraphs have appeared in the public papers, stating, that Mr. Fox was engaged in writing a History of England, or at least, a history of the country during the reign of the Stuarts, and that *the booksellers* had actually waited on him, at St. Ann's Hill, in order to make him an offer for the purchase of his work; and farther, that the sum offered amounted to a considerable number of thousand pounds. This undertaking, also, was assigned as the chief inducement for Mr. Fox's last journey to France, where he might examine the archives, and consult the Stuart papers.

Now these paragraphs were so timed, and came out in so peculiar a way, that it is difficult to conceive they could be published without some stronger motive, than the mere idle whim of an uninformed and uninterested person; neither are such the usual stuff of the common paragraph manufactory. The present seems a very proper time, for clearing up this mystery, since the thing is recent, and in every one's recollection. Perhaps the first step should be, who were the booksellers alluded to?—If any will say, that ever they had such a business in hand, an important, although not decisive, part of the information required will be obtained; although it be true, that Mr. Fox might have been engaged in literary business, without having advanced so far as to have encouraged the application of booksellers.

But Mr. Fox's biographers, and I find, his most intimate friends, gave this matter up, as a thing totally without the sphere of their knowledge; enough, one would suppose, to quash this story altogether: since it appears nearly impossible, that a man, immersed as Mr. Fox always was in political business and convivial connections, could spare the hours and days necessary for the prosecution of a most laborious study, without being missed, or the circumstance being noticed, by his nearest and most familiar friends. Moreover, he is not represented by them, at any period of his life, as a studious character, otherwise than by his rapid conceptions, laying hold, quickly and with little labour, of a part of most subjects, and in such mode, attaining a sort of general knowledge, to be converted indeed to oratorial, but never intended for literary use. His well-known love of luxurious ease; of the world, in his early, and of the joys of select society in his latter days, totally precluded the possibility of literary labour; nor could any thing in nature arouse him, but those seemingly paramount and darling objects of his soul—the command of a political party, and the pilotage of the vessel of State. Those even were but secondary; for whatever may have been his professions in the ardour of temporary enthusiasm of debate, the whole tenor of his life was a continued proof, that for no earthly object would he compromise his personal ease and security. These opinions of the extent of Mr. Fox's literary acquirements are fully borne out by his relics in verse, consisting of smooth and elegant trifles; and by his single prose essay, the pamphlet addressed to the electors of Wesminster, in which critics pretended to have discovered the elegant, plausible, and rational effusions of moderate talent, rather than the emanations of profound and transcendant genius. His studies, during his retirement, if they ought not rather to be styled amusements, (for no proof exists that he ever studied laboriously throughout life) were chiefly of the refined and amusing kind, in which modern trifles, under the name of novels, had no small share: and in this, although in a less degree, he resembled his great competitor Mr. Pitt, whose total disuse and even aversion to learned studies are so well known.

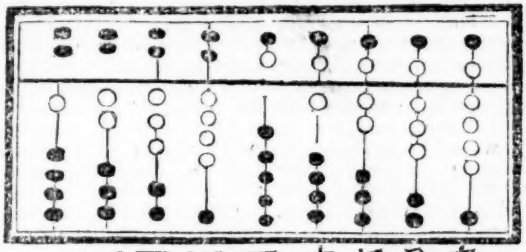
A strong and curious motive may be added for the elucidation of this question on Mr. Fox's supposed historical attempts. It is well known, that the vanity of authors and public men has sometimes prompted them

to announce to the world great literary attempts, which they had not the industry, perhaps not the capacity, to execute. Such a maneuvre may be suspected, however unjustly, in Mr. Fox. That he occasionally honoured the editorial columns of a certain newspaper, with political speculations adapted to the immediate crisis, is no longer doubted; and it is averred, that the first announcement of Mr. Fox's historical engagement appeared in that paper; that he saw such announcements is out of all question. Had he disliked them, a single hint from him would have been sufficient; his silence proved, at least, that he did not wish to discourage such impressions on the public mind.

Another most curious speculation presents itself. Had Mr. Fox's indolence of mind, or his various avocations, permitted him to write an historical work of length and consequence, what kind of a history would he probably have produced? If Johnson had much profundity of intellect, he surely did not evince it, when he declared that moderate talents only were required for historical compositions. The opinated Doctor probably thought with certain modern booksellers, that nothing farther was required in a historian, than to transcribe the gazettes and public registers, and tack esquire to his name. Without detracting from the probable literary merits of Mr. Fox, and even agreeing with the popular opinion of his great compass and powers of mind, it must be allowable to state indisputable facts. Nature, sparing of her choicest gifts, seldom bestows on an individual, a variety of talents of the first order. The examples are too recent and obvious to need pointing out, of great practical lawyers, who were yet mere pigmies or infants in political or even legislative science. As men of profound meditation, and writers of the highest eminence, are often the most embarrassed and uninteresting orators; so on the other hand, those orators who, by their eloquence, have led a nation captive, and those public men who have been most successful and most expert, have proved themselves totally incapable of profound speculation as writers, even on those subjects which seem to have exercised their minds through life. All statesmen are not Clarendons or Bolinbrokes. The great orator Chatham, the thunder of whose eloquence resounded throughout all Europe, was the veriest driveler upon paper, a few madrigals and letters of business excepted. His favourite son William, who also raised himself to such an exalted pitch of greatness by his tongue, would, for any thing that has yet appeared, have been starved by his pen. The few literary scraps which are preserved of the silver-tongued orator, the greatest lawyer of his age, only serve to leave us in a doubt, whether their matter or style be most execrable.

But for such multitudinous proofs of acuteness, it would not have been unfair to question the sanity of that man's intellect, who, towards the conclusion of the eighteenth century, could write a panegyric on the feudal system, as the wisest and most advantageous of political constitutions! To cite but one more example—the celebrated John Wilkes, the great political oracle of his day, the writer of witty verses, and essays in prose, which both charmed and convinced the public, and struck terror into the hearts of kings and ministers, found himself totally incapable of writing a history of his country, even in the independent leisure of a prison, and therefore, with the most commendable impartiality and self-denial, relinquished the task. The historical specimen left by Mr. Wilkes would do honour to the smartest newspaper historian, even of the present day: But it is not intended to degrade Mr. Fox by comparisons, only to ascertain an important feature of his character. Far less is it intended to burlesque his memory, by fulsome and totally unappropriate panegyrics, as has been lately done in the Morning Chronicle, by an eminent writer, and in some of the most insipid English, to which that writer's name was ever affixed.

OMEGA.



一二三四五六七八九

三六五除二
四下一五除一
五起五還一十
八退二還一十
四退六還一十
七退三還一十
九退一還一十

六上一起五還一十
五退十還五
四五得二十
五六得三十
五八得四十
二四如八
三三如六

Description of the Chinese Plate.

THIS plate is taken, with the consent of the author, from a plate in Mr. Frend's Evening Amusements, for the present year, published last month. The work is the fourth in the series of an annual publication, to shew the appearances in the heavens for every night of the year, with various observations and experiments tending to make astronomy a familiar and popular science. As the knowledge of arithmetic is necessary in finding the places of the planets or moon among the fixed stars, Mr. Frend, in his observations upon this science, took the opportunity of shewing his readers the manner in which it is taught in a very extensive empire, and by a frame similar to that which accompanies his book, entitled Tangible Arithmetic, published last year, and which he has recommended to, and which has been adopted by, many masters for the instruction of their children in the art of numbering.

At the top of the plate is a representation of the Chinese table or frame for numbering, which is an ob-

long of various sizes, according to the purposes for which it is designed. The writer of this article has one now before him, which was used for a long time in the counting house of an eminent Chinese merchant: it is fourteen inches long and seven inches wide. Mr. Frend designing his frame for children, has made it of much smaller dimensions; and he has given to it the name of the arithmetical toy. They are made of various dimensions; and one, designed for the counting house, would be both too large and too expensive for the use of schools.

In this frame is a division, as may be seen in the plate, dividing it into two unequal parts, by a line parallel to the longer side. This division is of the same dimensions as the longer side: and through it are passed small pieces or bars of wood, and fixed at their ends in the longer sides. These are seen in the plate, noted by the lines parallel to the shorter sides.

Upon these bars are small balls, marked in the plate by the circles of black and white upon them: and these balls are larger or smaller according to the dimensions of the frame. Those on the frame upon my table, resemble in great measure a turnip, being flat at the ends and round in the middle. The diameter of the middle is about nine-tenths of an inch, and the breadth of the ball in the middle is little more than half an inch. These balls move easily upon the bars; as the bars which pass through them are much smaller in breadth than the holes of the balls through which they pass. The bars are made of small slips of bamboo, the sides of the frame of a hard wood like mahogany, the balls of a hard wood resembling box.

In each bar are seven balls; two between the division and the upper side, and five between the division and the lower side of the frame. The two balls at one end of the bar count each for five times as much as each of the five balls at the other end of the bar. These, if we take the left hand bar in the plate, and suppose each ball upon the larger end, when moved, to stand for one, then each of the two balls on the shorter end will stand for five. Any bar at pleasure may be taken to count upon, but a ball stands for nothing unless it is moved towards the division. Thus in the plate the bar on the left hand shews by the white and black circles what balls are moved, and what are not. The white circle near the division denotes, that one ball is moved, and the bar in this position stands for one: the black circle standing for nothing.

The next bar has two white circles near the division, and this bar, supposing the other to have no ball moved upon it, would denote two. The next bar has three white circles near the division to represent the balls moved, and this bar supposing no balls to have been moved upon the other bars would stand for three. Four white circles upon the next bar denote four, no balls being moved upon the other bars. The next bar has five black balls on the lower, and one white on the upper part with the black above it. This denotes that of the upper balls, one is brought down to the division, and the other bar in this case, no other balls being moved elsewhere, stands for five. The reader will easily see by the same process, that the next bar stands for six, the next for seven, the next for eight, the next for nine. But in these cases we consider only one bar at a time, without reference to the other bars; and then the lower balls stand for units, the upper balls for fives; and, if we bring down to the division the two upper balls, and up to the division the two lower balls, then the bar denotes fifteen. Then with seven balls, separated in the manner above described, any number up to fifteen may be denoted: and it is not uncommon to see a Chinese boy with a skewer run through seven balls made of carrots or turnip parings, counting his numbers up to fifteen.

The bars hitherto have been considered separately, but there is another and much more important way of considering them: and in this mode, if the balls on the lower part of one bar stand for units, then the balls on the next bar in the lower part stand for tens, in the next for hundreds, in the next for thousands, and so on. Thus suppose the single white ball on the left hand of the

frame to stand for one, the two white balls on the next bar, standing each for twenty, the two bars would denote twenty-one. The three white balls on the next stand each for hundreds, and of course the three first bars on the left in their present state denote three hundred and twenty-one. The four first bars on the left hand stand for four thousand, three hundred, and twenty-one. The next bar has no ball moved on the lower part: had there been any moved, each ball would have stood for ten thousand, and of course the white ball moved on the upper part stands for fifty thousand, and the five first bars on the left hand, in their present state, denote fifty-four thousand, three hundred and twenty-one. The six first bars on the left hand denote six hundred thousand fifty-four thousand, three hundred, and twenty-one. The seven first bars in the same manner stand for seven millions, six hundred and fifty-four thousand, three hundred, and twenty-one. The eight first bars for eighty-seven millions, six hundred and fifty-four thousand, three hundred, and twenty-one. The nine bars in their present state denote, nine hundred and eighty-seven millions, six hundred and fifty-four thousand, three hundred and twenty-one.

To know the power of any one frame, we should move all the lower balls up to the division, and the upper balls down to it, and the frame in the plate would then have been represented with all white balls. In this case the frame would denote one hundred and sixty-six millions, six hundred and sixty-six thousands, six hundred and sixty-five, and any number up to this may be marked on the frame.

The Chinese frame on the table before the writer has thirteen bars, and its power of course extends to one trillion, six hundred and sixty-six billions, six hundred and sixty-six millions, six hundred and sixty-six thousands, six hundred and sixty-five.

Mr. Frend's arithmetical toy has seven bars, and of course its power extends to one million, six hundred and sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-five.

With two toys may be marked any number up to sixteen trillions, six hundred and sixty-six billions, six hundred and sixty-six millions, six hundred and sixty-five.

With three toys may be marked any number up to one sextrillion, six hundred and sixty-six quintrillions, six hundred and sixty-six quadrillions, six hundred and sixty-six trillions, six hundred and sixty-six billions, six hundred and sixty-six millions, six hundred and sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-five.

The Chinese use the decimal arithmetic, and their accounts are not perplexed as ours, with a variety of different scales for money, weights, and measures. Their frames are in this respect found exceedingly useful; for the middle lower bar in the plate being taken for the unit bar, the bars on the right hand may denote tenths, hundredths, &c.; and on the left hand side, tens, hundreds, thousands, &c. Thus, the frame in its present state would denote twelve thousand, three hundred, and forty-five, six tenths, seven hundredths, eight thousandths, and nine ten thousandths.

Mr. Frend, in his Tangible Arithmetic, has suggested the propriety of introducing the same method of counting in this country, and has shewn the advantages by an easy instance and a simile, which all may understand. Our present mode of counting drags on as heavily as a broad wheel waggon with twelve horses, carrying only a fifth part of the load which a couple of horses drag on a canal at an easy trot. If the alteration suggested were introduced, then the pound would be divided into ten shillings, the shillings into ten pence, the penny into ten farthings; and, if the bar near the right hand side of the frame in the plate stood for farthings, then the frame in its present state would be thus read: one hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-six pounds, seven shillings, and eight pence, nine farthings.

All the operations in arithmetic are performed with great ease by these frames in China. The inhabitants of that country move about the balls with a dexterity scarcely to be conceived by those who have not seen them. They are used to it from their childhood; and in a counting

house a column of numbers is added by means of the frame, as fast as a person can read them. In this respect the Chinese have great advantage in checking the books; for, whilst one person reads the account, another adds it up, and the result is compared with the same sum, added up by the figures. If they do not agree in their accounts, the operation must be repeated, but it would be a great reflection on the Chinese, if the error was found to be on the frame. The facility of counting in this manner will be easily apprehended by any one who considers with what rapidity the fingers of an expert player move on the harpsichord, and how much fewer bars there are on the frame than keys in the harpsichord.

Under the frame in the plate are the Chinese numerals; the three first of which, namely, the numbers one, two, three, — = ≡ will easily be known. They are under the frame to the left. The other numbers have not such a resemblance to our figures; but the figure for five may easily be imagined to have a common origin with our figure for five, if we round off the corners at the bottom. The figure for seven, excepting the curve at the bottom, is such as is frequently made in this country by persons not expert in writing. The figure for four is more difficult to bring to a resemblance with ours; but it is by no means improbable, that, if we had copies made of the Chinese and Arabic figures, about three thousand years ago, we should find that they bore a nearer resemblance to each other, and their deviation might be traced to some obvious causes.

Under these figures are columns in a direction from the top to the bottom of the page. This is the mode of writing in China, and this is by no means the only thing in which they differ from us: their language, custom, and manners are in a number of respects the exact opposite to ours. Every body in England knows, that the English constitution is the summit of perfection; that our laws are the best devised and best executed ever known; that the people enjoy a liberty, which no other nation ever possessed, being free from all those vexations of law, and religion, and taxation, by which people in other countries are annoyed. But it is curious, the nation, that writes from the top to the bottom of the page, and consists of about three hundred and thirty millions of people, do not believe one word of this, but think us a poor mongrel race, without laws, without manners, and without the knowledge of liberty. They are indeed a very curious people, and much allowance must be made for their ignorance, for they know nothing of Latin and Greek, and derive their knowledge from the writings of a vast number of men of science and business, beginning at a time long before that when the Latins and Greeks first began to learn to write and read. They have also this singularity among them, that they esteem what they call learning and science, far above money or lands or birth. Indeed as to the latter circumstance, they cannot conceive what we mean by it, and they laugh exceedingly at our idea of qualifying a man for an office in the state, by making him go through a religious ceremony.

Though they write from the top to the bottom of the page, they can write just as fast as we do; and they can read their writing just as well as an Englishman can do his own language. This will not appear very strange to one who compares their columns with similar propositions, written after our manner, at the end of Mr. Frend's Tangible Arithmetic. In his book the propositions are written in a line, parallel to the top of the page: the Chinese plate gives them in a line parallel to the side of the page; yet they are both read with equal ease. But, as Mr. Frend intended his plate for a little amusement for his readers, in decyphering it, and we have copied it into our magazine only through his indulgence, we shall not anticipate by any remarks of our own, the discoveries, which the inspectors of the plate will make by their own skill and attention.

Singular Predictions, from a prophetic Letter upon the situation of Europe, in the year 1780.

A FRENCHMAN of rank travelling through Germany twenty years

ago, possibly by desire of his court, made the following communications to a friend (who has fallen by the axe of the revolutionary guillotine), but which it is obvious, were never intended for the public eye. The writer himself is since dead, and as the paper was preserved, there can be no impropriety in laying its contents before the public. There is every reason to believe that the traveller sent dispatches to the government of his country, whether diplomatically or secretly employed, as well as occasional packets to his confidential friend.

The abruptness in the beginning of this letter, and the discernment manifested in the course of it, prove its author to have possessed a mind of some strength and magnitude.

"The King of Prussia is about to die; perhaps he is dead at the moment I am writing. It is impossible, however, that he can live many days. The same instant his eyes are closed a new scene begins to open to all Europe! This catastrophe ends a great political drama; and as on the stage of life there is no interval like the histrionic, a new one more interesting, more important will commence. With Frederick will fall the key stone which supports the political arch of Europe!! His genius will not lodge in his successor. It will not be found in the territories of Brandenburg. The Emperor has for some time engaged his most skilful state physicians to feel the pulse of the new king of Prussia, before he ascends the throne. Kings have not only the faults and vices common to other men, but they have some which are peculiar to their elevated station; almost concomitant with unlimited power. The very peccadillos of these personages are dreadful to their subjects. Their grand vice is ambition. To indulge it they play a destructive game. The men they move are not chessmen, but their fellow creatures; and to obtain their own object, be it great or small, they sacrifice those, sometimes without calculation, always without remorse. In one of these terrible contentions, the house of Austria lost Silesia, which the treaty of Breslaw gave to that of Brandenburg. The mountain of Zotenberg is too lofty not to be seen at a great distance, and to shew by its wide circumference the so far contracted dominions of its late master. This will be an incentive to his revenge, unless he can assuage it by making up his loss in the inoffensive territories of Poland. The emperor, it is true, has but little money, but then he has four hundred thousand soldiers, some officers, and the fatal power of committing both, to the last man, to be swallowed up in the abyss of war. All his engagements, public and private, tend to realise and cement the vast system which is become the ruling passion of Catherine II.—Her general Suworow and her lieutenant-general Potemkin are to be the prosperous and happy means of obtaining all her head can conceive and her heart can wish for. This dazzling system the emperor will never take his eyes from, unless they should be turned to an invasion of Poland; a country whose productive soil yields immensities of grain for the sustenance of man, and is not without the seeds of liberty to give him the erect posture which nature designed for him. The Turk too, against whom the Prince de Cobourg is going to be employed, must pay smart money, or the Divan will be distracted by new menaces. Moldavia and Wallachia will not alone satisfy the emperor, who seems determined to obtain indemnification somewhere. Nothing however is done, nothing is even thought of, in the courts of the continent, that England does not know, does not interest herself about. Her ambassador at the Porte is closeted as often with the grand Vizir as her ministers have conferences with those of Vienna and this court. In short, nothing can, nothing *must* be done, without her concurrence. The diplomatic ascendancy she has gained in Europe, and I may say in Asia too, is prodigious; and it ought to alarm the cabinet of Versailles. But we are sunk in apathy. We are flattered by the security, which extent of dominion offers us. It appears large, because it is near us: but *England acquires twice the political strength from her distant possessions.* Her eastern possessions, though comparatively new, form another, and the strongest, prop

to her greatness. When we speak of this in counsel, the Count de ——— names St. Domingo and the Isle de Bourbon as a set off against those settlements, and reckons on the regaining our footing once more in Hindoostan. Before we can rationally expect to name Pondicherry and the other settlements on the coast of Coromandel among the French possessions, we must have a navy in the condition of that which baffled Keppel and made Sir Charles Hardy retire into port. Without this, St. Domingo itself is precarious. I know of no oversight so unpardonable in our government, as allowing us to be circumvented in every court where we have an ambassador or envoy. We do no good by dispatching them to the native powers in the peninsula of the East. We, in vain, aid those chiefs: for unless we could assist them with troops, (which we cannot do with our weakened navy), we had better not arouse them to action. Their movements will but serve as pretence to the wily Islanders, to make war on them; to subjugate them; and thereby to strengthen the British power still more, where no sovereign or nabob holds his sway but by its permission. If the veil were removed from the eyes of * * * * * *, the relative situation of our nation and its rival would be seen in all its terrors: while our finances are running into confusion, if not to utter ruin, the British funds are rising from fifty-two to seventy-four per cent. Their sinking fund too *(Caisse d'amortissement)*, ought of itself to shew us what we have to dread on the score of that sinew of war, money. With this, or (which is the same thing), their credit enabling them to borrow with ease, they will always outbid us in purchasing the favour of those powers who have troops to dispose of. What will, what can, arouse us from this lethargy? the Porte is threatened by Austria and Russia; and we are incapable of assisting her. The ships and force in men we lent to America would have enabled the Ottoman government to keep her covetous neighbours by land quiet, and have prevented a single Russian ship from sailing through the Dardanells. La Fayette, with all his personal merit, reasons ill. To talk of the gratitude of the Americans, is not to talk like a statesman. What do our very coffee-house politicians say of this quixotic adventure? As it cannot be from affection to the Americans, that we send our squadrons with troops across the Atlantic, it must be from hatred to the English. Now they reason wisely by saying, that the same force opposed to them in another quarter, would have annoyed them more! But the most forcible point of all, is the conclusion drawn from the successful issue of the contest—that *the example is ominous to the French colonies and to France itself!!* Again, I say that the fate of Europe is ready to undergo a vast change! When the sceptre drops from Frederick's hand, the scales which weigh the power of Europe so nicely at this moment will vacillate, till the uncertain libration excites the ambition and hopes of the one half concerned, and the anxiety, dread, and ultimate ruin of the other half. France must rise or fall! She cannot long remain stationary. There is too much distress and discontent within the realm, to leave it long without a shock. The ostentation which the wealthy display is a continued insult on those who live in poverty: the privileges granted to the nobility shock the honest and moderate; and will determine them (take my word for it), whenever the fermentation bursts into a flame, to take vengeance without mercy on their oppressors. The post not coming from Berlin to the place whence I write this, I suspect the couriers have been stopped to announce the expected event! but if the Great Frederick still breathes, he cannot be said to reign. There is a mixture of greatness and weakness in the minds of those who will henceforward have the rule in their hands. Already we hear of the house of Austria having swayed the Germanic sceptre long enough; and that the house of Brandenburg ought not to despair of grasping it. But how is this change to be brought about; unless *some unknown power rises up*, and takes side with one against the other, till both being weakened, and the political fabric of the German

constitution tottering or thrown to the ground, a new order becomes the effect of that change? We are not a little surprised that the old one has stood so long. Now is the time for France to employ her most sagacious diplomatists. England knows that; but, to divert her from the pursuits which patriotism might point out, she has courteously sent her a stud of running horses, and the *plain de Sablons* are to complete the disgrace of the *plains of Minden*. The Spartans would banish ————, or any family who should thus institute or encourage amusements and fashions destructive to the liberties of their country. *Capua*, with its luxuries and diversions, was the gulf into which the Romans were near falling, and which actually did swallow up Hannibal and his companions. *Nothing but a Lacedemonian spirit* can restore our effeminate countrymen to their wonted character. They are as easily to be made valorous as voluptuous; but where shall we look for models? Not at ———— (it is plain the writer means *at court*); and if examples rise up elsewhere, they will be ominous to all those about the ————. I have detained my dispatch till I learned what was the cause that I had not letters as usual: it was not what I suspected. The king still lives; nay, I hear that his physicians have set him on horseback. They cannot, however, put armour on him. They advise him to ride, with a sword—in his feeble hand. He has a complication of ails; but as his dropsical part of the distemper gains on his infeebled worn-out constitution hourly, his doom is hastening and certain. No longer is he consulted on business. I therefore communicate my opinion on the probable effects of this change; and I add, that (if the genius of France is not dying also), our country may avail itself of this critical juncture to raise an influence on the continent, which may counterbalance the Leviathan-like preponderance of Great Britain on the ocean!!!"

[We propose to select a few more of these interesting papers for translation; and lay them before our readers in the succeeding numbers of our work.]

An Account of the Manufactures and Produce of Bengal, and the adjacent Provinces.

[From Mr. Colebrooke's Remarks on the Husbandry and Internal Commerce of Bengal.]

COTTON piece goods are the staple manufacture of India. A rapid sketch of the various sorts, fabricated in different provinces, from the north of Hindostan to the southern extremity of the peninsula, will convey some notion of the various manufactures distributed through the districts of Bengal and the adjacent provinces.

Plain muslins, distinguished by various names, according to the fineness and to the closeness of their texture, as well as flowered, striped, or chequered, muslins, denominated from their patterns, are fabricated chiefly in the province of Dak'ha. The manufacture of the finest sorts of thin muslin is almost confined to that province; other kinds, wove more closely, are fabricated on the western side of the Delta or the Ganges; and a different sort, distinguished by a more rigid texture, does not seem to be limited to particular districts. Coarse muslins, in the shape of turbans, handkerchiefs, &c. are made in almost every province; and the northern parts of Benares afford both plain and flowered muslins which are not ill adapted to common uses, though incapable of sustaining any competition with the beautiful and inimitable fabrics of Dak'ha.

Under the general appellation of calicoes, are included various sorts of cloth, to which no English names have been affixed. They are for the most part known in Europe by their Indian denominations. Khásahs are fabricated in that part of Bengal which is situated north of the Ganges, between the Mahánada and Isámaté rivers, from Malda to Berbázú. Cloths nearly similar in quality, and bearing the same name, are made near Tanda in the Vizier's dominions. Bastas are manufactured in the south-west corner of Bengal, near Lack'hipúr; and, again on the western frontier of Benares, in the neighbourhood of Alababad; and also in the province of Bihar, and in some other districts. Sanas are the chief fabric of

Orésa; some are made in the districts of Madnipur, more are imported from the contiguous dominions of the Mahrattas. A similar cloth, under the same denomination, is wrought in the eastern parts of the province of Benares; garhas are the manufacture of Birbhum; still coarser cloths, denominated gezis and gezinas, are wove in almost every district, but especially in the Doab.

Packthread is wove into sack cloth in many places, and especially on the northern frontier of Bengal proper; it is there employed as clothing by the mountaineers. A sort of canvas is made from cotton in the neighbourhood of Patna and of Chetgaon; and flannel, well wove, but ill fulled, is wrought at Patna and some other places. Blankets are made every where for common use. A coarse cotton cloth, dyed red with cheap materials, is very generally used; it is chiefly manufactured in the middle of the Doab. Other sorts, dyed of various colours, but especially blue, are prepared for inland commerce, and for exportation by sea. Both fine and coarse calicoes receive a topical dying, with permanent and fugitive colours, for common use as well as for exportation. The province of Benares, the city of Patna, and the neighbourhood of Calcutta, are the principal seats of this manufacture; concerning which we cannot omit to remark that the making of chintz appears to be an original art in India, long since invented, and brought to so great a pitch of excellency, that the ingenuity of artists in Europe has hitherto added little improvement, but in the superior elegance of the patterns.

The arts of Europe, on the other hand, have been imitated in India, but without complete success; and some of the more ancient manufactures of the country are analogous to those which have been now introduced from Europe. We allude to several sorts of cotton cloth. Dimities of various kinds and patterns, and cloths resembling diaper and damask linen, are now made at Dak'ha, Patna, Tanda, and many other places.

Cotton is cultivated throughout Bengal. Formerly the produce was nearly equal to the consumption, and very little was imported by sea or brought from inland countries. But the increase of manufactures, or the decline of cultivation, has now given rise to a very large importation from the banks of the Jamuna and from the Dekhin. It is there raised so much more cheaply than in Bengal, that it supports a successful competition, notwithstanding the heavy expences of distant transport by land and water; and undersells cotton of a middle quality in those very provinces where this article was heretofore abundantly produced. A fine sort of cotton is still grown in the eastern districts of Bengal, for the most delicate manufactures; and a coarse kind is gathered, in every part of the province, from plants thinly interspersed in fields of pulse and grain. This last kind is almost exclusively employed in the coarsest manufactures for home consumption; and the cotton imported through the Doab chiefly supplies the looms at which better cloths are wove.

Several species and numerous varieties of the plant afford this useful production. Some sorts are undoubtedly indigenous in America; others are certainly natives of India. Whether exotic or indigenous in Arabia, it has been long known there; the culture was thence introduced into the Levant; and the produce with its Arabic name, Kutn, was conveyed into Europe. But India has in all times been the country most celebrated for cotton manufactures; and even now, although the skill and ingenuity of British artizans have been exerted in the improvement of this important branch of manufactures, the finest muslins of Bengal remain still unrivalled by the fabrics of Great Britain.

The excessive price which silk bore in Europe, when it could be obtained only through the commerce of India, rendered this the most valuable article of oriental traffic. The silk-worm, long since introduced into Greece, afterwards propagated in Italy, and more lately in France, left India deprived of its exclusive commerce in silk. Bengal has now recovered a share in the supplying of this production; but unless we are misinformed, the raw silk of Bengal

bears in the European market a price somewhat inferior to that of the best Italian silk. As the filatures of Italy have been copied in Bengal, it does not occur to us that we ought to ascribe this inferiority to defective manufacture. It has been thought that the best silk is not obtained from worms fed on the sort of mulberry which is commonly cultivated in Bengal. There is silk obtained from wild worms, and from those which are fed on other plants than mulberry. It is a subject interesting as well as curious, since much silk of this kind supplies home consumption, much is imported from the countries situated on the north-east border of Bengal, and on the southern frontier of Benares; much is exported wrought and unwrought, to the western parts of India; and some enters into manufactures, which are said to be greatly in request in Europe.

The neighbourhood of Murshedabad is the chief seat of the manufacture of wove silk; tafeta, both plain and flowered, and many other sorts for inland commerce and for exportation, are made there more abundantly than at any other place where silk is wove. Tissues, brocades, and ornamented gauzes are the manufacture of Benares. Plain gauzes, adapted to the uses of the country, are wove in the western and southern corner of Bengal.

The weaving of mixed goods, made with silk and cotton, flourishes chiefly at Malda, at Bhagelpur, and at some towns in the province of Berdwan.

Filature silk, which may be considered as in an intermediate state between the infancy of raw produce, and the maturity of manufacture, has been already noticed. A considerable quantity is exported to the Western parts of India; and much is sold at Mirzapur, a principal mart of Benares, and passes thence to the Mahratta dominions, and the centrical parts of Hindostan.

The tesser, or wild silk, is procured in abundance from countries bordering on Bengal, and from some provinces included within its limits. The wild silk worms are there found on several sorts of trees, which are common in the forests of Silhet, Asam, and the Dekhin. The cones are large, but sparingly covered with silk. In colour and lustre, too, the silk is far inferior to that of the domesticated insect. But its cheapness renders it useful in the fabrication of coarse silks. The production of it may be increased by encouragement, and a very large quantity may be exported in the raw state at a very moderate rate. It might be used in Europe, for the preparation of silk goods; and mixed with wool or cotton, might form, as it now does in India, a beautiful and acceptable manufacture.

The commerce of saltpetre is particularly interesting on account of the decided superiority of these provinces, which is in nothing more conspicuous than in this production. Common observers have noticed that grounds much trodden by cattle, the walls of inhabited places, and, in short, any rubbish wherein putrifying animal substances abound, do naturally afford nitre, and culinary salt by exposure to the atmospherical air. Artificial beds are made in India, as in Europe, upon these principles, but with less trouble than in most other countries. It is only necessary to collect the earth of old walls, or the scrapings of roads, cow-pens, and other places frequented by cattle, and to leave mounds of such earth exposed to the weather. Both nitre and culinary salt are naturally formed there; and the saltpetre is extracted by filtering water through earth so impregnated with nitre, to dissolve and bring away the salt which it contained. The brine is evaporated by boiling, and when cold affords nitre by crystallization. The salt thus obtained is again dissolved, boiled and scummed; and when it has cooled, after sufficient evaporation, the brine yields the saltpetre of commerce. In the same earth, nitre is reproduced within two years in sufficient quantity to subject the earth to the same process, with equal success; mixing, however, a sufficient quantity of new rubbish, without which the nitre would be neither abundant, nor easily collected.

The manufacture of saltpetre scarcely passes the eastern limits of Bihar, and it is a practical remark that the production of nitre is greatest during

the prevalence of the hot winds, which are essential to its abundant formation.

The exportation of saltpetre to Europe is, at all times chiefly confined to the Company's investment, and their annual importations into England, on an average of thirteen years, ending in 1792, amounted to 37,913 cwt.

Opium, it is well known, has been monopolized by government. It is produced in the provinces of Bihar and Benares, and sold in Calcutta, by public sale. The preparation of the raw opium is under the immediate superintendance of the agent or of the contractor. It consists in evaporating, by exposure to the sun, the watery particles, which are replaced by oil of poppy seed, to prevent the drying of the resin. The opium is then formed into cakes, and covered with the petals of the poppy, and when sufficiently dried it is packed in chests with fragments of the capsules from which poppy seeds have been thrashed out.

Tobacco, it is probable, was unknown to India, as well as to Europe, before the discovery of America. The practice of inhaling the smoke of hemp leaves and other intoxicating drugs, is ancient, and for this reason, the use of tobacco, when once introduced, soon became general throughout India. The plant is now cultivated in every part of Hindostan, and might be produced in the greatest abundance to supply the consumption of Europe.

The sugar cane, whose very name was scarcely known by the ancient inhabitants of Europe, grew luxuriantly throughout Bengal, in the remotest times. From India it was introduced into Arabia, and thence into Europe and Africa. It is said by some authors to have been indigenous in America; this opinion might, perhaps, be disputed, for historical facts seem to contradict it. Certain it is, that the cane was carried in the year 1506 from the Canaries to St. Domingo, where the first sugar work was soon after erected by an enterprizing Spaniard. The cultivation was pursued with such success in the islands, and on the continent of South America, that the produce soon undersold the sugar of other countries; and the importation of it from India, which was shortly afterwards discontinued by the Portuguese, has only lately been revived.

From Benares to Rengpur, from the borders of Aram to those of Catae, there is scarcely a district in Bengal, or its dependent provinces, wherein the sugar cane does not flourish. It thrives most especially in the provinces of Benares, Bihar, Rengpur, Birbhum, Birbwan, and Mednipur; it is successfully cultivated in all, and there seem to be no other bounds to the possible production of sugar in Bengal, than the limits of the demand and consequent vend of it. The growth for home consumption, and for the inland trade is vast, and it only needs encouragement to equal the demand of Europe also.

It is cheaply produced, and frugally manufactured. Raw sugar, prepared in a mode peculiar to India, but analogous to the process of making Muscovado, costs less than five shillings sterling per cwt. An equal quantity of Muscovado sugar might be made in Bengal at little more than this cost; whereas in the British West Indies, it cannot be afforded for six times that price. So great a disproportion will cease to appear surprising, when the relative circumstances of the two countries shall have been duly weighed and impartially considered. Agriculture is here conducted with most frugal simplicity. The necessaries of life are cheaper in India than in any other commercial country, and cheaper in Bengal than in any other province of India. The simplest diet and most scanty clothing suffice to the peasant, and the price of labour is consequently low. Every implement used in tillage is proportionably cheap, and cattle are neither dear to the purchaser, nor expensive to the owner. The preparation of sugar is equally simple and devoid of expence. The manufacturer is unincumbered with costly works. His dwelling is a straw hut; his machinery and utensils consist of a mill, constructed on the simplest plan, and a few earthen pots. In short, he requires little capital, and is fully rewarded with an inconsiderable advance on the first value of the cane.

Sanguine expectations have been

entertained that many articles, which have been already tried upon a small scale, might become valuable resources of commerce; and that others which are yet untried, might be introduced with success.

It is thought by persons conversant with the subject, that there would be no exaggeration in estimating the cattle of these provinces, including buffaloes, at fifty millions. If the number did not exceed a tenth of this estimate, the usual casualties might furnish more hides than the probable demand will require. At present the currier often neglects to take the hides of cattle which die a natural death.

Hides might be exported, either raw or in the state which they now come from the tanner and currier, or they might receive a better tanning; but it is presumed, they could not be pickled to advantage, for the high price of salt must operate against that mode of curing them.

Buffaloes' horns might also become an article of export. They would be useful in several manufactures. The first cost of them is very inconsiderable, consisting only in paying the labour of collecting them; this is a very trifling addition to the trouble of collecting hides; and the charges of transport would, therefore, constitute nearly the whole cost.

Rice, wheat, and barley might be shipped at Calcutta, for about three shillings and sixpence per cwt. or twenty pence per Winchester bushel; but India is perhaps too distant for timely intelligence of such an enhancement of price, as will open the ports of Great Britain for the importation of corn. The freight would be about four pounds per ton, and the insurance about ten per cent.

It would certainly be advantageous to export starch from Bengal. England receives no small quantity of this article from Poland and other parts of Europe, and much is prepared in Great Britain. In every point of view, it would be desirable, that Great Britain should be supplied with starch from her Asiatic dominions, instead of purchasing it from foreign markets, or instead of using home-made starch. The usual price of starch will permit the importation of it from Bengal, as soon as freight is reduced to ten pounds the ton for the voyage homeward.

In treating of sugars the admission of rum from Bengal was not urged. It has sometimes become necessary to open the British ports to foreign rum; if they were always open to the importation of it from Bengal, as from a part of the British dominions, the cultivation of sugar would doubtless be greatly encouraged by this vent for the spirit, distilled from what is useless at a sugar plantation, if it be not so employed; and whether Bengal be not justly entitled to such encouragement for her productions, deserves serious consideration.

Liquorice is consumed in England more largely than the culture of it in the British islands supplies; annual imports from other parts of Europe furnish the remaining wants of London. The plant, from the root of which it is extracted, is found in Bengal, both wild and cultivated; and inspissated juice might be prepared sufficiently cheap to bear the charges of transport to Europe. Another root which England imports from distant countries, is a native of India, and has been thence transferred to the West Indian islands. This root is ginger, which is cultivated in every part of Bengal, and which can be conveyed to Europe cheap enough to undersell the produce of other countries. But neither of these are objects of great magnitude.

No argument occurs against the probability of annatto, madder, coffee, cocoa, cochineal, and even tea, thriving in British India. The plant, from the seeds of which annatto is prepared, by separating the colouring matter which adheres to them is already cultivated in Bengal.

Madder is a native of the mountainous regions which border on Bengal. For several years past it has been annually exported to England, and has fetched half the price of Smyrna and Dutch madder roots. If it were cultivated in India its quality would doubtless be improved by culture, and also by care in drying the roots, and it would better rival the madder of Europe.

Coffee plants have thriven in bota-

nical and private gardens throughout Bengal. It is even said that the plant has been found wild in forests bordering on this province; but the sorts which have been here cultivated were imported from Arabia and from the French islands. Good coffee has been gathered, but in quantities too small for a sufficient trial of it.

Red sanders and Japan wood, imported from other parts of India are used for dunnage in the present trade. Other sorts of colouring or fragrant wood, which are actually found in these provinces, might be applied to the same use. It is already ascertained, that satin wood, and other ornamental sorts from Bengal, have been tried in England, and have been highly approved.

Various drugs, used in dying, are now exported to England, and might be furnished more abundantly if the price of freight were lowered. It may be sufficient to enumerate galls, turmeric, and safflower, or carthamus.

Gum arabic and many other sorts of gums which are requisite in various English manufactures, and resins, which might be usefully employed, are the produce of trees that grow spontaneously in Bengal.

Vegetable oils, which England imports from other countries, might be supplied from these provinces, especially linseed oil. Flax might, perhaps, be prepared in Bengal, and rival the imports from the north of Europe in the British market; hemp may also be prepared from the plant already cultivated for a different purpose, and relieve Great Britain from the heavy tribute which her commerce and navy now pay to Russia.

Tincal, brought from the mountains of Thibet, is among the present exports of Bengal; but if we are not misinformed, most of it passes into Holland to be there refined, though the English chemists are now said to possess the art of refining borax equal to that of the Dutch process.

Vegetable and mineral alkalis may become a considerable object of commerce. The fossil alkali is found in abundance, and the woods of Bengal would furnish pot-ash in great quantities; some is already exported to England, and more would be sent if the freight was more moderate.

The preparation of sal-ammoniac can be connected advantageously with the manufacture of saltpetre, or be separately pursued to a much greater extent than at present. Several other materials, required for British arts and manufactures, might also be prepared in Bengal by a chemical process.

Many dyes and medicinal drugs, as well as aromatic seeds and other grocery, now imported into England from the south of Europe and from the Levant, could be supplied from India. It may suffice to remark that India already furnishes aloes, asafœtida, benzoin, camphor, cardamums, cassia lignea, and cassia buds, arrapgoes, cowries, China root, cinnabar, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, elephants' teeth, gums of various sorts, mother of pearl, pepper, (quicksilver and rhubarb, from China) sago, senna, and saffron; and might furnish anise, coriander, and cummin seeds, and many other objects which it would be tedious to enumerate.

CRITICISM.

Memoirs of the Life of Colonel HUTCHINSON, *&c. Written by his Widow Lucy, &c.* 4*to.*

THE times are now passed, in which women "of elevated birth," and of "comprehensive and highly cultivated minds," assumed the honourable and laudable task of recording, for the information and instruction of their descendants, the lives of their illustrious or distinguished relations. Few modern wives, we suspect, employ themselves, like Mrs. Hutchinson, in contemplating and even studying, the characters of their husbands, in order to do justice to their merits while living, and to their fame when they are no more!

It is not our design to narrate, after his exemplary and intelligent widow, the particulars of the life of Colonel Hutchinson. The following circumstance however, as it appears to have given him an early bias towards the profession in which he afterwards excelled, and for which his name has

been transmitted down to us by history, deserves to be remarked.

"The advantage he had at this school," observes Mrs. H., speaking of her husband's early education at Lincoln, "there being very many gentlemen's sons there, an old Low-Country soldier was entertained, to train them in arms, and they all bought themselves weapons; and, instead of childish sports, when they were not at their books, were exercised in all their military postures, and in assaults and defences; which instruction was not useless, in a few years after, to some of them. Colonel Thornaugh, who was now trained in this sportive militia with Colonel Hutchinson, afterwards was his fellow-soldier in earnest," &c. These talents were fully developed, as our readers may recollect, during the calamitous contest which terminated in the decapitation of Charles the First, and the eventual establishment of the commonwealth.

Mrs. Hutchinson mentions her husband's literary proficiency (he was intended for the law) in high terms, but with a remark that cannot be too much known and attended to.—"He was enticed to bow to their great idol Learning, and had a higher veneration for it, a long time, than can strictly be allowed; yet he then looked upon it as a Handmaid to Devotion, and as a great improver of natural reason."

Such sentiments enabled Colonel Hutchinson to resist many of those improprieties into which he must otherwise have been betrayed, in various situations, during his progress from youth to maturity. Even two ladies, of admirable qualities, who were each desirous of obtaining his affection, assailed him in vain. But, says Mrs. Hutchinson, "it was not yet his time of love." His love, when at length he loved, was as singular as his indifference to the passion had previously been. His attachment to his future wife originated in his accidentally visiting her mother's residence while she happened to be from home on a visit, and was confirmed by hearing her youngest sister, at whose invitation he had gone to their house, talk of the dispositions and pursuits of Lucy. The next excerpt forms a description of the first meeting of these extraordinary lovers.

"She was not ugly," says Mr. H., reverting to what she supposes to have then been her appearance, "in a careless riding-habit: she had a melancholy negligence both of herself and others, as if she neither affected to please others, nor took notice of any thing before her; yet, spite of all her indifferency, *she* was surprised with some unusual liking in her soul, when she saw this gentleman, who had hair, eyes, shape and countenance, enough to beget love in any one at the first, and these set off with a graceful and generous mien, which promised an extraordinary person. Although *he* had but an evening sight of her he had so long desired (and that at disadvantage enough for her), yet the prevailing sympathy of his soul made him think all his pains well paid; and this first did whet his desire to a second sight, which he had by accident the next day; he found withal, though she was modest, she was accostable and willing to entertain his acquaintance. This soon passed into a mutual friendship between them—though she innocently thought nothing of love.————Mr. Hutchinson, seeing how she shunned all other men, and how civilly she entertained him, believed that a secret power had wrought a mutual inclination between them, and daily frequented her mother's house, and had the opportunity of conversing with her in those pleasant walks, which, at that sweet season of the Spring, invited all the neighbouring inhabitants to seek their joys. Never," adds Mrs. H., "was there a passion more ardent and less idolatrous: he loved her better than his life, with inexpressible tenderness and kindness; had a most high obliging esteem of her; yet still considered honour, religion and duty, above her, nor ever suffered the intrusion of such a dotage as should blind him from marking her imperfections.—'Twas not her face he loved: her honour and her virtue were his mistresses, and these (like Pigmalion's) images of his own making; for he polished and gave form to what he found with all the roughness of the quarry about it; but, meeting with a compliant subject for his own wise

government, he found as much satisfaction as he gave, and never had occasion to number his marriage among his infelicities."

Many persons, in this age of connubial dissatisfaction and dishonour, will read not without astonishment Mrs. Hutchinson's interesting detail of the rise, progress, and ultimate effects of the attachment that subsisted between her and her husband. After, however, all just deductions are made on account of personal partiality, and Mrs. H. seems in no instance disposed to undervalue herself, there is no reason to question the narrative of her domestic happiness. Such examples of matrimonial felicity, though they are comparatively few indeed, certainly have existed, and are still to be found.

At about the age of three-and-twenty, Mr. Hutchinson embraced the parliamentary party. He was shortly appointed lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot, and sent as governor to the Castle of Nottingham, a post of very considerable importance to his employers.

Mrs. Hutchinson has given the origin of an epithet, memorable during the civil contest in which her husband engaged; and with this epithet we shall at present suspend our account of her work.

"The name of Roundhead," she observes, "coming so opportunely in, I shall make a little digression to tell how it came up. When puritanism grew into a faction, the zealots distinguished themselves, both men and women, by several affectations of habit, looks, and words, which, had it been a real declension of vanity, and embracing of sobriety in all those things, had been most commendable in them; but their quick forsaking of those things, when they were where they should be, shewed that they either never took them up for conscience, or were corrupted by their prosperity to take up those vain things they dared not practise under persecution.—Among other affected habits, few of the puritans, what degree soever they were of, wore their hair long enough to cover their ears, and the ministers (and many others) cut it close round their heads, with so many little peaks as was something ridiculous to behold. From this custom of wearing their hair, that name of Roundhead became the scornful term given to the whole parliament party."

Hours of Leisure, or Essays and Characteristics, by GEORGE BREWER; *dedicated by permission to Lumley St. George Skeffington, Esq.*—Hatchard, 1806.

THE Author of this little volume informs us in his Preface, that many of the Essays contained in it have already been given to the Public in a Monthly Miscellany, under the title of Essays after the manner of Goldsmith.

We admire his candour, and give him full credit for it in these days of book-making, as he quaintly, and not unaptly, terms it. We assure him his confession was necessary to exempt him from censure, as a professor of that art, and we trust he himself will think it a compliment, when we say the Essays in question, had been heretofore so strongly noticed by us, that we should have considered it our duty to have afforded this information to the public, if he himself had been adept enough in the profession aforesaid, to have with-held it. The style is easy, humourous, and entertaining. The second Essay, containing an account of the Author's *Voyage* to Margate, abounds with true humour, as does also that part of the fourth Essay, which contains the History of Peter Biass. The tenth is of the same description; indeed, although they may be somewhat caricatured, we doubt not but that the subjects of both the Essays last quoted, are real and not fictitious. The eighth Essay we think too extravagant; nevertheless, it is entertaining for the moment. The story of Esamdi and Esemdi, the two Indian merchants, is extremely appropriate, and well told. The Chapter on Friends, we can scarcely too highly applaud. To the disgrace of human nature, we are sorry to add, we believe every syllable it contains to be strictly true. The following short extract will, probably, not be displeasing to our readers:—

"Among the first class, is Bill Sensitive, whose natural disposition is good-natured; but poor Bill is under a perpetual alarm lest his benevolence

should get him into a scrape: thus his life is a constant scene of uneasiness and dread; he shrinks back at every familiar salutation, and is in pain at every word you speak, lest you should ask him a favour; the words, 'You will oblige me very much,' put him immediately in a fever; and 'I come to ask your assistance,' throws him into a perfect agony.

"The Luke-warm friend is a being of little value to any body; he will not go a step out of his way to serve you; and when you are in a difficulty, all he says, is, 'indeed, I am very sorry to hear it; I wish that I could help you.'

"The Red-hot friend is not a jot more valuable than the last; he is all bluster, speaking continually of the pleasure of doing a generous action, and that for his part he cannot deny any body a favour; but he usually cools before he comes to the point, and leaves you in the lurch when you had reason to expect every thing from his protestations.

"The Romantic friend is a pleasing companion, in the hour of distress; but the consolation he offers is not true: it accords with our errors, as it pities our sufferings; and instead of making us a sacrifice at the altars of wisdom and prudence, leads us into fresh absurdities and chimerical plans, which the ways of the world will not acknowledge.

"The Fickle friend is a weak inconstant creature, who acts without any fixed principle; one time he is all warmth, and the next moment cool and reserved; he is at the same time contemptible and useless.

"Nobody's friend is that cool, torpid, and insensible being, whose avarice and meanness have choaked the natural springs of benevolence, and contracted every idea within a narrow space, incapable of bestowing good on others, or happiness on himself.

"Anybody's friend is not much more valuable than the last, except that he acts from a total different principle; for indiscriminate in his views of benevolence, and careless of its effects, he serves the worthless, neglects the worthy, fosters the idle, and forgets the good.

'Everybody's friend is the man who is at the same time benevolent and just, who measures his generosity by his ability, and never refuses to do a service to any one, but when it would do an injury to another."

As a proof the Author's morality and religious opinions, we shall beg to offer the following extract, from the twenty-second Essay: —

"There is something in the death of a good man, which the Atheist must wonder at, and admire; such a one dying cool and collected, trusting and believing at a moment when the truth is sought with eagerness, and prejudice forsaken with disgust, is a confirmation of the existence of an immortality, not to be resisted. At the awful hour, when vanities retreat, and right and wrong open with full conviction on the mind, it is a pure ray of heavenly intelligence that lights the soul, like the star of Bethlehem, to that point which the anxious and departing spirit seeks with trembling and fear,—an hereafter.

"When we reflect on what very little longer time we have to live, and that, measure it to its most probable extremity, it will scarcely arrive to forty or fifty years, it becomes us to consider in time, a subject which will, in spite of all opposition, force itself upon the mind when we are about to part with life; for, however easily the modern philosopher may persuade himself that we have no proof of an immortality, yet, when his mind shall be stripped of all the vanity of argument, he will acknowledge an internal conviction paramount to any other demonstration, inseparable from the nature of existence, and *à priori* to the formation of ideas.

"But the true philosopher needs not this last strong beam of internal light to awaken his mind to truth: every circumstance and event of life, from infancy unto the hour of death, will assist his conjectures, and confirm his belief in an hereafter: his memory will represent to him that truth has been ever the same; and history will prove certain assents and dissents of mankind, throughout all ages, too constant to be merely prejudices or the effects of habit or education.

"There are things that no prejudice can ever reconcile, or custom make familiar with man; or even law have power to enforce: such are crimes

that shock nature. Offer power or riches to the greater part of mankind, to commit cool and deliberate murder, if we know any thing of the human heart, we must declare that very few would commit the perpetration of it, and that from an innate horror of the crime.

"Mankind appear, therefore, to have general assents and dissents from nature—a predisposition in favour of truth and virtue, for that general happiness.

"We have no other than this kind of demonstration (except from scripture) that murder is a crime, yet we believe it is; we have the same general innate assent that there will be an hereafter, and may, with equal justice, admit the evidence of the impression.

"In addition to such strong natural evidences of an hereafter, may be presented to the thinking man the union of minds, and the endearments of affections, of friendship, charity, and love; relationship which death appears to have no power to divide, and the mind absolutely no power to forget.

"But another world yet appears to be more indispensable to our reason, when we see throughout nature, and even in the events of Providence, the admirable tendency that exists to restore the equilibrium of things disturbed by the injustice or errors of mankind, and which would be incomplete without it. It is reasonable to think that there will yet come a time to amend the unfairness of men's conclusions, to better measure rewards and punishments, and to set to right the errors of human judgement."

The twenty-third Essay reminds us a little too much of the ingenious Lecture of Heads, by G. A. Stevens. We do not, however, mean to charge our Author with plagiarism: for, as a very great literary character once said, "Many strong and beautiful ideas, originating in the brain of other persons, frequently strike us so forcibly, either on account of their originality, their humour, good sense, or other respectable qualities, that they fasten so indelibly on our minds, as to occasion our attributing their originality to ourselves, without our being conscious of the untruth or the theft."

Upon the whole, we trust we may recommend this little volume, as being, at least extremely amusing, and in some slight deg ree instructive.

LITERARY COMMON PLACE BOOK.

DUKE DE NIVERNOIS.—The following amusing anecdote is related of this nobleman, by Mr. Dutens, in his work entitled 'Memoirs of a Traveller, now in Retirement, written by himself.' It was the custom at Chanteloup, and practised in Paris, after conversation or promenade to retire, for a few hours, each to his own apartment. This was what they then called *l'avant soir*. One, therefore, either passed the evening alone, or, when the company in one house happened to be numerous, in making separate visits. The Duke de Choiseul used to go to his sister, and Abbe Barthelemy to the Duchess of Choiseul.

The Duke de Nivernois was intimately acquainted with the Countess de Rochefort, and never omitted going to see her a single evening. As she was a widow, and he a widower, one of his friends observed to him, that it would be more convenient for him to marry the lady. "I have often thought so," replied the duke, "but one thing prevents me: in that case, where could I pass my evenings?"

GRATITUDE, IN A TIGER!—At the menagerie of Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, the Bengal tiger, when attacked by the ophthalmia (a species of that blindness which so much afflicted the British army while in Egypt), is fed with young animals alive, whose warm blood contributes to his cure. Not long since, there was thrown into his den a young bitch, when he was couched, with his head reposing on his fore-legs. The bitch, after recovering her fears, began to lick his eyes; the tiger found himself so much better, that he spared the animal, and shewed his gratitude by caressing her: the bitch continuing her operation, in a few days the tiger entirely recovered. From this time, the two animals have lived together in perfect friendship. Before he touches his

food, the tiger waits till his companion has satisfied her appetite with the choicest pieces. If the bitch even bites him in play, still he shews no resentment, but continues his caresses!

THEATRES.—"The air of the upper part of a French playhouse, when full of company, contained 0,202 of oxigene, that of the pit 0,204; while the external air gave only 0,210.—Seguin has had the same result in hospitals.—The unwholesomeness of crowded places is, therefore, to be attributed to particular emanations."

CARDINAL MAZARIN.—"It was the maxim of this minister," says Lewis the 14th, "to provide, at any rate, for present exigencies; well convinced, that the remedy to future evils would be found in futurity itself."

ENGLISH MONARCHY, ITS DEFECT.—"The essential defect in the constitution of this monarchy," observes Lewis the 14th "is, that the prince cannot raise extraordinary supplies without parliament; nor can he keep his parliament together without greatly lessening his authority." How truly did Mr. Canning call the power of the house of commons, the "Power of the Purse!" I remember that he laid a particular emphasis on this epithet, which Mr. Pitt, who sat near him, applauded by nodding his head, and clapping his hands.

MR. FOX.—To those who attacked him for coalescing with LORD NORTH, it was observed by Mr. FOX—"When I was the friend of Lord North, I found him open and sincere; when the enemy, honourable and manly: he never practised those subterfuges, tricks, and stratagems, those behind-hand paltry manœvres, which destroy confidence between human beings, and degrade the character of the statesman and the man. It is not in my nature to bear malice, or live in ill-will; *my friendships are perpetual, but my enmities are not so.*" This amiable and admirable disposition, which alone can do honour to human nature, has experienced the suffrage of another distinguished stasesman (Lord Grenville) who, a few months ago, declared—that "if it were possible for him to entertain perpetual hatred in his breast, it would be against those who avowed themselves capable of acting on such a sentiment."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES *(written in a Pocket-book, in which several Friends of a Young Lady had inscribed Memorials of their Affection, previous to her departure from a distant Country), by Mr.* FLETCHER.

SACRED sure this book must be
To the charms of memory;
Waking oft, with secret power,
Pleasures for the pensive hour,
And restoring to thy view
Many a warm and last adieu.

Sweet to see united here
Names to early friendship dear,
While the links of thought arise
Which affection multiplies.
Sweetness mingled still with pain,
When thou know'st that not again
Shall the faithless hours to thee
Bring the friends of infancy;
And that daily to thy view
Fainter grows each last adieu.

Time and absence both remove
Fast enough the lines of love,
And what Time and absence spare,
Touched by Death, extinguish'd are:
But this book, with magic leaves,
Absence, Time, and Death deceives,
And restores, with pencil true,
All that marked a last adieu.

When the silent steps of age
Bring thee near life's closing page,
Then these pages shall supply
One more volume, ere thou die,
Fraught with spells to banish pain,
As thou liv'st these days again,—
Blest with health's unconscious powers,
Youthful dreams and laughing hours.
—Vain delusion! memory's charm
Gives indeed a transient calm,
As it travels through life's prime,
Sailing up the stream of time:
But as youth's gay hour appears,
Sudden gush the trickling tears,
Tears which tell how vain have been
All the days that lie between.

Catch, MARIA, ere they fade,
Ev'ry hue by Hope display'd,
Chequered oft with light and shade;
Print them on thy glowing mind,
That false Hope may leave behind,

When she flies, a vision fair
Of what once her fancies were;
Fancies, like the poet's dream,
Any thing but what they seem:
Though, in rhyme, one thing is true,
—That is my regard for you.

SONNET, *by* CLIO RICKMAN.

HEARD ye, the Postman blow his bellowing horn;
Heard ye, the news he shouted from afar:—
Great news, he roar'd aloud, in this night's Star;
While through each echoing street his cries were borne.
'Twas not the rise of stocks, or fall of corn,
Or notice fresh of desolating war,
Which leaves its groaning millions stript, forlorn,
And all the blessings of mankind doth mar.

No!—more material news than you propound,
Made all this noise,—this bellowing, and this rout:—
On Monday last (oh! hear the important sound),
The DUKE of BUCKSKIN, and a BARON stout,
Perform'd the greatest act of all their lives,
By playing, for FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS, AT FIVES!

ODE *to* RURAL SOLITUDE, *upon the Author finding a decrease of his poetical Spirit, occasioned by the bustle and confusion of the town, and other causes.*

COME, Solitude! enchant my lay,
Drive giddy tumult far away—
Drive hence, to realms of blackest night,
The noisy dæmon from my sight,
And warm my frozen lyre.
Alas! the crowd still throngs around,
My ears still clank with deaf'ning sound;
Sad phrenzy bursts the trembling string,
In vain I strike, no echoes ring
To fill my soul with fire.

In vain my Laura charms my heart;
In vain I feel the precious smart
That riots in my panting breast,
And kills with aching joys my rest:
But why adore my fair?
My love avails me not; I try
In vain to chaunt, I only sigh;
Some envious phantom checks my strains,
Mocks all the muse's fruitless pains,
And drives me to despair.

I think of all the great and brave;
I summon heroes from the grave;
A Hawke, a Wolfe, a Marlb'rough rise,
A Nelson strikes my ravish'd eyes,
And Britain calls my praise.
The blooming laurel waves around;
Fame spreads her trophies o'er the ground;
Fair vict'ry smiles; but ah! my fate!
The panting chord essays too late,
Confusion blasts my lays.

I muse on woe, and think I hear
Its heavy sounds assail my ear;
I list,—and hear the bursting cry!
The frantic shriek, or mournful sigh;
I hear, and list again!
New cries, new pangs, new groans arise;
New tears bedew the streaming eyes;
I moan o'er mis'ry and aspire
To wake to notes of woe my lyre,
But all I try is vain.

Yet, why attempt, where tumult reigns,
To call to life the slumb'ring strains?
No love can swell, no heroes charm
With pow'rs, the string that fiends disarm,
Or tear the magic spell.
Hence, hence away to groves and bow'rs,
Where muses wing the frisking hours,
Where fairies trip the moss along,
And zephyrs waft the balmy song,
And bliss and music dwell!

There, there, from strife remote, and care,
The muse shall breath Elysian air;
The flow'ry dell, the purling rill,
The waving copse, the tufted hill,
The blithe and jocund swain,
The blooming maid, his joy and pride,
The cot, where peace and love abide,
The board where frugal plenty smiles,
The heart devoid of care and wiles,
All, all shall charm the strain.

Yes, rural Solitude! to thee
The muse owes wit, and mirth, and glee;
Beneath thy shade I'll string my lyre,
With thee I'll court Pierian fire,
And quit the city's frowns.
Haste, Laura, to the cooling shade,
The verdant bank, or woodland glade;
We'll wake in peace the dormant lay,
'Mid rural charms, far, far away
From all the noise of towns.

London, Dec. 16, 1806. ARCAS.

THE DEW-DROP, *by* EAGLESFIELD SMITH, Esq.

O! were my love like the dew-drop,
That hangs upon the flow'r of May;
And I a little Zephyr wild,
About its bonny breast to play:
The matin's beam should pierce me through,
That came to steal its sweets away;
And I would die with the dew-drop,
That hangs upon the flow'r of May.

THE NEW PATENTS.

Mr. EDWARD HEARD's *of London, Chemist; for a Discovery of certain Means of obtaining inflammable Gas from Pit-Coal in such a state, that it may be burned without producing any offensive Smell. Dated June* 12, 1806.

THIS invention is described as follows: The lime is stratified with the coals in the retort stove or other close vessel, in which they are placed for operation, or the gas when produced is suffered to pass over lime previously laid in an iron or other tubes, or any other shaped vessel adapted to the purpose, and exposed to heat. After the gas has been conducted into a refrigeratory, and all condensible matter is deposited, it is then suffered to enter the conveying tubes, and burned in the usual manner. The reason for employing lime for this purpose, is that, from a series of analytical experiments, the presence of sulphur has been detected in a great variety of the coals which are consumed in this country; and considering the suffocating offensive smell so perceptible during the combustion of the gas obtained in the ordinary way, to arise from the products of that combustion, principally the sulphureous acid gas which is then generated; lime is presented in substance to the sulphur as it is disengaged by heat from the coals, and through their mutual affinity arrests it in its progress, and forms a sulphuret of lime or hydro-sulphuret depending on the circumstances of the operation. There is reason to conclude that any of the fixed alkalies or alkaline earths, such as barytes, strontian, and other similar earths, or carbonate of lime, when exposed to a degree of temperature sufficient to drive off the carbonic acid gas, might be substituted for lime; but from economical motives as well as constant success the agency of lime has been preferred. It must therefore be clearly understood that lime in substance or a dry state, the fixed alkalies or earths possessing alkaline properties, or such metals or their oxyds as possess a sufficiently strong affinity with sulphur and sulphuretted hydrogen as to answer the end desired, such as iron, manganese, zinc, copper, lead, &c. when mixed with the coals, laid on their surface, or put into separate vessels through which the gas was made to pass, are calculated in a greater or less degree to divest the gas of the cause of the offensive smell; but it is distinctly stated that lime has always been found (if caustic the better) stratified with coals and exposed to heat, the most economical and successful process.

Mr. ROBERT NEWMAN's *of Dartmouth, Ship Builder; for his Improvement in the Form and Construction of Ships. Dated September* 6, 1806.

THIS invention, which cannot be explained in detail without the plate, consists in, and extends to, the following matters, collectively or separately taken:—First, an apparatus or helm containing two rudders, formed and worked in the direction of the sides, in lieu of one placed in the centre line of the vessel, by which bodies of the greatest capacity may be governed, guided, or steered, wore and staved with greater certainty, ease, and safety. Secondly, in a concave or hollow form of side and bottom that will make vessels of a light draught of water keep a better wind, carry more sail, and roll less. Thirdly, in an inverted reduction of capacity toward the stern, commonly called the run, by which the resistance is lessened, without the stability or power of carrying sail being diminished by external construction.

Mr. WILLIAM CLARKE's *of Cerne Abbas, Clock-maker; and* JOSEPH BUGBY, *of Yeovil, Schoolmaster; for Improvements in a Machine for spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, and Wool. Dated June* 19, 1806.

THIS invention requires also the plates fully to explain it: the machinery is calculated to save the heavy expence of currents of water, erecting spacious buildings, water-works, steam-engine, &c. and to spin hemp, flax, tow, and wool, at such an easy expense, as to bring it within the reach of small manufacturers, and constructed upon such safe

and easy principles, that no length of experience will be necessary to enable children to work the same; and the use of water, steam, &c. thereby rendered unnecessary and to occupy so little space, that the machines may be placed in small rooms, out-buildings, or other cheap places. To effect the above purpose it was necessary to get rid of the lanier or flyer upon the spindle used in the old machinery for spinning hemp and flax, which requires a power in proportion of five to one, and to surmount the difficulty that arises from the want of elasticity in these substances. This want of elasticity in the substance to be operated upon is compensated and provided for in this machinery; and upon this compensation and provision, effected by the various means hereinafter mentioned, the return of the carriage without any assistance from the work person, and the traverse for distributing the yarn upon the bobbins or quills, lay the stress of their patent. The most simple mode of compensating the want of elasticity, and which they recommend in preference to the other, is that of having a holder of large wire for every spindle fixed in an arbor or shaft that extends from one end of the carriage to the other. This arbor, or shaft, with the holders, may be considered as an enlarged and improved substitute, for what is called a faller in the moll jennies for spinning cotton.

Mr. RICHARD CLARKE'S *of Chelsea, and* THOMAS FRICKER, *of New Bond-street, Paperhangers; for a new Mode of decorating the Walls of Apartments, in Imitation of fine Cloth, without Joint, Seam, or Shade, by means of cementing of Flock on Walls of Plaster, Wood, Linen, or Paper.*

Dated August 1, 1806.

THIS is amethod of decorating the walls of apartments, in imitation of fine cloth of various colours and mixture of colours, on the walls of apartments of plaster, wood, linen, paper, or any composition, without joint, seam or shade, or the appearance of any joint, seam, or shade, throughout the whole room; and is performed in the following manner: The walls are first prepared for the reception of the flock by being pumiced smooth and even, and then washed wholly over with strong size and suffered to dry, a second coat of size is then put on, stained with the colour of which the flock is intended to be. A mixture consisting of one part of the mastic or composition made in the manner after described, and three parts of colour the same as the flock intended, ground in oil well boiled together, must then be put on the walls by means of brushes over the second coat of size, which should be perfectly dry, very smooth, and even; after which the flock is to be thrown on whilst the latter composition or mastic is wet, by means of an apparatus, consisting of a receiving box to hold the flock, with bellows at top and bottom on one side, to force out the flock through a hole in the centre of the opposite side of the box, and also with a machine similar to that used for hair powder (except that the aperture at the small end is open instead of having gauze or wire before it) to be used occasionally, whereby the flock is attached to the walls in every part required, care being taken that it is thrown smooth and equal in all parts; when dry it bears the appearance of fine cloth, and is equally close, firm, and strong. The mastic or composition abovementioned is made in the following manner: to one gallon of linseed oil, and one gallon of spirits of turpentine, add one pound of gum-anima; boil them well together until of the consistency of tar. The flock is composed of the refuse or cuttings of woollen cloth or of cotton or silk, previously dyed the colour desired.

TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

THE first part of the fifth volume of Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on subjects relative to the husbandry and the internal improvement of the country, has been just published, and contains several valuable papers. We will lay before our Readers a communication from the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. on the Cultivation of Spring

Wheat, which we believe will be found to give much useful information on that subject.

"Real spring wheat, the Triticum Æstivum, or summer wheat of botanists, is a grain too tender to bear the frost of the winter, but as quick in progress from its first shoot to ripeness, as barley, oats, or any other spring corn.

"It is well known on all parts of the continent, and much used in France, where it is called *Blé de Mars*, from the season in which it is usually sown; and in some provinces *Bleds Tremois*, from the time it takes between seed time and harvest; in Spanish it is called *Trigo de Marzo*; in Portuguese *Trigo Tremes*; and in German *Sommer Waitzen*; all which names mark distinctly the difference between this and winter corn.

"It does not appear from the older books on husbandry, that it was at any former period much cultivated in England; the more modern ones are in general silent on the subject of it; they mention indeed, under the name of spring wheat, every kind of winter wheat, which will ripen when sown after turnips in February. This is probably the reason why the real spring wheat has been so little known, agriculturists in general conceiving themselves to be actually in the habit of sowing spring wheat, when in reality they were substituting winter wheat in its place, have been little inclined to inquire into the properties of the real spring wheat when they had an opportunity of so doing.

"In the lower parts of Lincolnshire, where the land is the most valuable, and consequently the most subject to mildew, spring wheat has been long known, and it is now cultivated to a great extent. Mr. Sers of Gedney, near Spalding, has lately claimed a premium of the Board, for the largest quantity of land sown with spring wheat in 1805; his quantity is 241 acres, and there is no reason to suppose that he added a single acre to his crop on account of the Board's offer. He is a man, who by his skill and talents in agriculture alone, has raised himself to opulence, and possesses a considerable landed estate, for which he is certainly in part indebted to the free culture of spring wheat during the last thirty years.

"Mr. Sers sows spring wheat from the 25th of March, till the first week in May; for a full crop he sows fourteen pecks on an acre, and expects to reap four quarters; if he sows seeds under it which is very generally practised, he sows nine pecks, and expects three quarters in return; he finds it thrive nearly equally well on his stiff and his light land; and has found it, by experience, to be exempt from the mildew or blight, and free from all damage of the grub or wire worm.

"The farmers in South Holland, where Mr. Sers resides, uniformly declare, that they have been many years ago compelled, by frequent attacks of the mildew or blight, to abandon almost entirely the sowing of winter wheat, and that they then substituted spring wheat in its place, and have used it ever since; they believe it to be wholly exempt from the mildew or blight. In the neighbourhood of Horncastle, the land is either light or sandy, or composed chiefly of Norfolk marle, called in that neighbourhood, white clay. Such land, though tolerably productive in barley and seeds, is not to be compared with the rich and fertile tracts of South Holland, and yet the culture of spring wheats has of late years increased, and is now increasing fast, because the millers begin to understand its nature, and cease to undervalue it as they did at first.

"The grain of spring wheat is considerably smaller than that of winter wheat; in colour it resembles red lammas so much, that it may be mixed with that grain, and this mixture will do no injury to the seller, as spring wheat weighs heavy; nor to the buyer, as it yields better at the mill than from its appearance might be expected; 60lb. a bushel is about its usual weight. Mr. Sers' of the last crop weighed 61lb. and he has sold some mixed with less than half of red lammas, at the usual market price of the winter wheat of the last harvest, though the winter wheat was better in quality, and the spring worse than usual.

"In the counties best acquainted with its culture, spring wheat is pre-

ferred to all other corn for raising a crop of seeds. This is owing to the small quantity of leaf it bears, less perhaps than any other corn, and to the short duration of the leaf, which fades and falls down almost as soon as it has attained its full size.

"In cases where red wheat has been damaged by the wire worm, a mischief which seems of late years to have increased in this Island, spring wheat appears to hold out an easy and a simple remedy. In the first week of May, the ravages of the worm have somewhat abated; if then the seed of spring wheat is at that time dibbled, or only raked with a garden rake into the naked spots left by the worm, though it will not attain the growth at which the worm begins to prey upon it, till he has changed his state for that of a winged beetle, will certainly be ripe as soon as the winter wheat, and may be thrashed out and sold with it; or if it is preferred, may be reaped separately, as the appearance of the ears, which in the Lincolnshire sort have longer beards, or awns than the rivett or cone wheat, will point it out to the reapers in such a manner, that no great error can happen in separating it from the lammas.

"In years of scarcity, this wheat offers a resource which may occasionally be of the utmost importance to the community; of this the Board were very sensible in the spring of 1805, when they offered premiums for the increase of its culture, which have had the effect of rendering it much more generally known than otherwise would have been the case. The price of wheat seldom advances much, even in very scarce years, till a considerable portion of the crop has been thrashed out, and the yield of it by this means actually ascertained; but this does not take place till the seed-time of winter wheat is wholly over; no speculation therefore, of sowing an increased quantity of that grain, can be entered into during the first year of a scarcity; but before the end of April, the question of the average yield of the preceding crop will be generally known, and when it is much below the usual proportion, there can be no doubt that a large quantity of spring wheat will be sown, if the seed can be easily procured.

"Lest the revival of the culture of spring wheat, even under the liberal protection it has received from the Board, may be retarded by this principle, which seems to be inherent in the nature of mankind, it may be adviseable to state here that in the neighbourhood of Boston and Spalding, in Lincolnshire, the cultivation of it is now fully established, and likely to continue: from either of these places therefore, the seed may at any future time, as well as at present, be obtained without difficulty; and as there is a water communication between these towns, and as Boston is a sea-port, it may always be brought to London, or any other maritime part of England, at a small charge.

"In time when dearth recurs, which will occasionally happen as long as the manufacturing interest insist on keeping the price of corn, in a plentiful harvest, below the actual cost of growing it, speculations on the sowing of spring wheat may be carried so far as to raise the price of seed, till a saving in it becomes a matter of political as well as of economical importance; an experiment is therefore added to shew that spring wheat will succeed as well by dibbling as by broad-cast, made in the spring of 1804.

"Mr. William Showler of Revesby, dibbled four pecks and a half of spring wheat on one acre and two roods of middling land which had borne turnips the winter before, and had no extraordinary preparation for this crop; the rows were eight inches asunder; the holes four inches asunder and two inches deep; and two grains were put into each hole.

"The produce from the quantity of 4½ pecks of seeds was seven quarters, or 4 quarters, 1 bushel, and 1 peck per acre; a fair crop, and as much at least as could have been expected from 18 or 21 bushels sown broad-cast on the same land.

"By a careful analysis in the wet way, conducted by Professor Davy, of the Royal Institution, the following results have been obtained from different kinds of wheat.—

	Gluten	Starch	Insoluble Matter
From 100 parts of best Sicilian Wheat - - - - -	21	75	4
Spring Wheat, 1804 - - - - -	24	70	6
Good English Wheat, 1803 - -	19	77	4
Blighted Wheat, 1804 - - - -	13	52	44

"From this analysis may fairly be deduced, that bread made of the flour of spring wheat is more nutritious than that made of winter wheat; because spring wheat contains a larger proportion of gluten, or half-animalized matter; and also that a miller ought not to deduct from the price of spring wheat more than 2 per cent. on the money price of winter wheat of the same weight, as the excess of the weight of insoluble matter, or bran, is no more than 2 per cent. when compared with good English winter wheat.

"Bread made of spring wheat is rather less white than that made of the better sorts of winter wheat; but it is allowed to be more palatable in Lincolnshire where it is best known. Both these qualities are probably owing to the excess of gluten contained it it."

J. B.

BIOGRAPHY OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

Memoir of the DUKE *of* BRUNSWICK.

THE princes of Germany being bred to the profession of arms from their infancy, the events of their lives are uniformly found to embrace a great deal of military history, and the Duke of Brunswick being descended from a long race of ancestors eminently warlike, he was accordingly brought up under that great general, Prince Ferdinand, his uncle, in the science of war, and to whose example and instructions he attended with unabating energy.

His father, the Reigning Duke of Brunswick, and the elder brother of the celebrated Prince Ferdinand, being desirous of averting from his dominions the evils arising from the Convention of Closterseven, at a time when the French armies were overrunning Hanover, under Marshal Richlieu, concluded a treaty with the contending powers then at war, by virtue of which his troops were to depart from the camp of the allies, and his dominions to be considered as neutral. His intentions, however, were frustrated by Prince Ferdinand, who, having the command of the army of the allies, acting against the troops of the king of France, took it upon him to detain the forces of the Duke of Brunswick, among which was the Hereditary Prince, as he was then called, notwithstanding the treaty signed by his brother. This circumstance was looked upon by the Belligerent Powers as a breach of faith, and it produced a solemn protest on the part of both Austria and France; but the Duke afterward became reconciled to the measure.

The Hereditary Prince, who had served the latter campaigns in the troops of his father, signalized himself in a short time by his conduct and extraordinary acts of bravery. His first exploit was the taking of Hoya, towards the end of February 1758. Having been detached with four battalions, some light troops and dragoons, to dislodge the Count de Chabot, then posted in the neighbourhood of that town, he passed the Weser at Bremen, with part of his detachment, while the rest advanced on the other side of the river, and the enemy being attacked in front and rear, were in a short time thrown into confusion. In this action, the bridge over the river being abandoned, and the force under the Hereditary Prince having made seven hundred prisoners, the Count de Chabot, with two battalions of French infantry, threw himself into the castle, and soon after proposed terms of capitulation, which having been agreed to by the Prince, Chabot surrendered. This first exploit of the young warrior was heightened by the circumstance of his not being provided with heavy artillery to besiege the place, and the enemy in some force advancing to relieve the Count.

Having thus signalized himself, he marched to attack Minden, which he invested on the 5th of March, and on the 14th the garrison surrendered at discretion. When the French were

retreating in great disorder towards the Rhine, he was extremely active in the pursuit of them, and at the battle of Crevelt, in which his uncle Prince Ferdinand intrusted him with the command of the left wing, he evinced equal ability and courage in that important station.

Prince Ferdinand having determined from various circumstances to repass the Rhine, accordingly made the necessary dispositions for forcing the strong pass of Wachendonck, an island surrounded by the Niers, of very difficult approach, and situated exactly in his route to the former river. The enemy having drawn up the bridge, the Hereditary Prince, to whom this service had been assigned, rushed into the river at the head of his grenadiers, drove the enemy back at the point of the bayonet, and cleared the bridge for the passage of the grand army then advancing towards Rhinebergen.

The scheme of operations for the campaign of 1759, being formed between the King of Prussia and Prince Ferdinand, several skirmishes took place early in the year, between the contending armies. On the 31st of March the Hereditary Prince, with a body of Prussian hussars, fell upon the Austrians at Molichstadt, where he routed a regiment of Hohenzollern cuirassiers, and a battalion of the troops of Wurtsburg; he, next day, advanced with a body of horse and foot to Meinungen, where he found a considerable magazine, took two battalions prisoners, and surprised a third posted at Wafungen, after having defeated some Austrians, who were marching to its relief.

At the battle of Minden, which was fought on the first of August, and where the allies, under the command of his uncle, Prince Ferdinand, gained a complete victory, he contributed considerably to the eventual success resulting from it, by encountering on the same day the Duke of Brissac, in the neighbourhood of Coveld, and having overcome that officer and his detachment, prevented the Marshal de Contades from making his retreat, as he proposed doing, by the defiles of Wittlekendthein. The Duke de Brissac had been advantageously encamped, with his left to the village of Coveldt, having the Werne in his front, and his right extending to the salt pits, but being attacked by the Hereditary Prince with his accustomed spirit and resolution, that his troops were totally defeated, with the loss of six pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The Duke of Wirtemberg having taken possession of Fulda, he resolved to beat up the quarters of that Prince, and on the 28th of November marched from Marpurg, with a select body of troops to effect his purpose. The night following he defeated the volunteers of Nassau, and afterwards marched directly to Fulda, where the Duke of Wirtemberg was far from expecting a visit of that nature. The Hereditary Prince having reconnoitred in person, took such measures, that the troops of Wirtemberg, being scattered in small bodies, would inevitably have been cut off, if they had not hastily retired into the town, where, however, they found no shelter. The Prince forced open the gates, and they retired to the other side of the town, where four battalions were made prisoners, while the Duke himself and the remainder of his forces filed off another way. Two pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, and all their baggage fell into the hands of the victors.

At the close of this campaign, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick was detached with 15,000 men, to join the King of Prussia, and had the satisfaction to fight under the orders of the great Frederick, at Freyberg in Saxony.

In the beginning of the year 1760 he began his march from Chemnitz in Saxony, for Westphalia, where he safely arrived, and was detached in the month of May, with some battalions of grenadiers, and two regiments of English dragoons, and advanced to Fulda, where he surprized and took several parties of the enemy. At his return from this expedition, he was posted on the left of the army, and had to oppose the greatest efforts of Marshal de Broglio, at the battle of Corbach, and though obliged to retreat, he maintained his reputation by repeated proofs of abilities and valour. In this affair he received a slight wound in his shoulder.

Prince Ferdinand being obliged to abandon the strong position of Sachsenhausen, and evacuate the country of Hesse, resolved to use his utmost endeavours to keep his communica-

tion with Westphalia free. He ordered the Hereditary Prince, on the 29th of July, to pass the Dimel, and to turn the left of the enemy, who was strongly posted at Warburg, while himself, by a skilful and forced march, advanced on their front with the main body of the army. The enemy was accordingly attacked almost at the same time both in flank and rear, with great impetuosity and success, and the Marquis of Granby, at the head of the English troops, contributed greatly to the glory of the day.

On the 5th of August, the Hereditary Prince set out with a detachment on an expedition to break up the quarters of a body of French forces cantoned at Zirenberg, at a small distance from the French camp. He marched with so much caution and secrecy, and all his measures were so judiciously taken, that the troops were surprized, and had no time to assemble in any considerable number; but having fired from the windows, the allied forces burst open the houses and slaughtered without mercy. The Prince made 400 prisoners, including 40 officers, besides 12 pieces of cannon, and the British troops, who formed a part of the detachment, displayed both great courage and activity.

The troops under general Bulow having been beaten by the Count de Stainville, near Minden, the Hereditary Prince came to his assistance by forced marches, and obliged the French general to retire towards Frankenberg.

But while the war was carrying on in this manner by small detachments, and Prince Ferdinand and Marshal Broglio, the commanders in chief of the two contending armies, were practising every means to deceive each other as to their real projects, Prince Ferdinand's design to cut off the communication of the Marshal with France, by the Lower Rhine, was made known in September by the march of the Hereditary Prince through Westphalia, with 20 battalions and as many squadrons. The Prince on his march surprised a detachment of Austrians, under Fisher, a German partisan, crossed the Rhine at Dusseldorff, Rees, and Emmerick, advanced to Cleves, forced its garrison to surrender prisoners of war, and invested Wesel on both banks of the Rhine. But his measures in this well-concerted enterprize were defeated; the place having been provided by the Marquis de Castries with provisions, ammunition, and troops, and the continued heavy rains, and the consequent swelling of the Rhine, impeded, and ultimately frustrated all the operations of the siege.

The Prince having been informed that the Marquis de Castries had marched with a strong body of troops, set out by forced marches and resolved to encounter him, arriving at Rhynberg on the 14th of October, where his light troops were posted. The Prince was compelled to abandon this position, notwithstanding all his efforts, commanding in person, and appearing in the warmest parts of this short but bloody action. The enemy posted five battalions and some squadrons at Rhynberg, marched by the left, and encamped at Clostercamp, near the convent of Cawpen.

The Prince far from being discouraged by these two unsuccessful attempts, resolved to carry his project into execution, by surprizing the French in their camp. For this purpose he began his march about ten o'clock in the evening of the 15th of October, after having left four battalions and five squadrons under General Rook, with instructions to observe Rhynberg, and attack that post, in case the attempt on Clostercamp should succeed. His march was so well concerted, that he arrived at the French camp, without being perceived by Fisher's troops and the outposts. He was not 60 paces from the front of the camp, when an officer of the regiment of Auvergne was stopped, and ordered, with fixed bayonets presented to his breast, to be silent; but he nobly sacrificed his life to his duty, and exclaimed with all the power of utterance, "Auvergne, here is the enemy." This call was repeated by the centinels; the naked soldiers ran to arms, and though attacked suddenly with impetuosity by the Prince, the regiments of Auvergne and Alsace fought with so much resolution and bravery, that the rest of the army had the necessary time to be drawn up in order of battle, in which several regiments were judiciously posted. The

Prince, whose horse was killed under him, after repeated attacks, seeing no prospect of success, thought proper to give orders for a retreat, which was effected without confusion.

The next day the enemy attacked an advanced body of the allies, posted in a wood before Elverick, and extending along the Rhine, while another column of the French army marched through Walach, and took post among the thickets, at the distance of a quarter of a league in the front of the Prince's army. His position became every minute more critical and dangerous; the Rhine being so much swelled by the rains, and the banks so overflowed, that it was necessary to repair and move the bridge, which had been thrown over that river lower down. This work was performed in the presence of the enemy, and the Prince passing without molestation, proceeded to Bruymen, where he fixed his head quarters. His crossing the Rhine under the eye of a victorious army, and so much superior to him in number, afforded him the greatest honour.

In the month of November, when he was encamped in the neighbourhood of Shermbeck, a body of the enemy attempted to dislodge him; but by well combined dispositions, he routed them with the loss of 300 men; after which he marched to join the army of the allies, which Prince Ferdinand was determined to bring again into the field.

While the French were masters of the whole territory of Hesse, enjoyed extended winter quarters, abundantly provided with all necessary provisions, and secured by many fortresses, Prince Ferdinand had been forced to retire, about the middle of December, into winter quarters, at Uslar and Paderborne, in a narrow and exhausted country. Sensible of the inconveniences of his own situation, and of the advantage the enemy had over him, he resolved to strike the first blow; having for this purpose, on the 9th of February 1761, assembled all his forces with the greatest secrecy, he entrusted the command of the troops on the right to the Hereditary Prince, who pushed forward with the utmost expedition, into the heart of the French quarters; leaving the country of Hesse a little to the east, he attacked Fritzlar, tried to take it by assault; but the spirited defence of the garrison obliged him to withdraw. After having spread alarms in the French army, and harassed it in his retreat, he was ordered to cover the front of the main army, which was occupied in the siege of Cassel, and the blockade of the other fortresses, and at the same time to watch the motions, and oppose any sudden attempt of Marshal de Broglio. As soon as the general had collected his forces, he advanced with his whole army against the Hereditary Prince, who, notwithstanding his great exertions, could not prevent a column of 2,000 men from being cut off and taken prisoners by the French; but he acted with so much spirit and caution in this arduous retreat, that Prince Ferdinand had sufficient time to recal his various detachments, and put together his whole army, which safely evacuated the country of Hesse, and retired into the former winter quarters.

After the battle of Fellinghausen, fought on the 16th of July, the French armies were disunited the rest of the campaign. The party under the Prince de Soubise passed the Lippe, and the Hereditary Prince was detached with an inferior army to check his progress: in this he succeeded, and by a well concerted attack upon the French garrison at Dorsteck, where ovens had been constructed, with the preparations for the siege of Munster, he put an effectual stop to their progress, and compelled the Prince de Soubise to retire from the Lippe. But the Hereditary Prince was soon called from this enterprize, in order to defend the dominions of his father. The Count de Broglio and Prince Xavier of Saxony, having taken possession of Wolfenbuttel, and afterwards invested Brunswick, he forced them to evacuate the first place, and to abandon their enterprize with such precipitation as to leave their cannon behind them.

In the campaign which took place in 1762, the French army on the Lower Rhine being entrusted to the Prince of Condé, the hereditary Prince was posted with a strong detachment in the bishopric of Munster to check his progress. The Marshal

d'Etrees and the Prince de Soubise having been defeated by Prince Ferdinand near Grabensterfi, called to their assistance the army of the Lower Rhine, the Hereditary Prince followed up his motions with so much alacrity and ability, that possessing himself of the heights of Joannlberg, the 31st of August, he prevented the junction of the two French armies, and waited only for his artillery to annoy the army of Condé, stationed in a lower ground; but this prince, sensible of the danger, and convinced that no other means were left to extricate himself out of his position but a bold and sudden attempt, he ordered a regiment distinguished for undaunted courage, to march up to the enemy without firing, and to drive them with fixed bayonets from the heights. It is necessary to observe, that this regiment was not formed in column, but drawn in a line of battle of five battalions, the first being composed of its companies of grenadiers and rangers. They marched with quick step the length of a mile, on a steep and gradually ascending ground, had three discharges of the enemy's artillery to sustain, by which they lost more than 500 men and 40 officers, killed and wounded, without being at all discouraged or relaxing in their march; the troops under the Hereditary Prince, astonished at such intrepidity, gave way after their third discharge, in the very moment when the cannon of the assailants had reached the summit of the heights. The Hereditary Prince made every effort to rally his troops, and in that attempt was dangerously wounded and very near being taken prisoner, while his cannon and a great number of his soldiers fell into the hands of the victors.

Though this affair proved unsuccessful, yet the firmness, the courage, and the resources of the Hereditary Prince, together with his free and open disposition, stamped him a hero, on whom contending Europe turned her eyes with looks of complacency and regard. Brought up by Prince Ferdinand his uncle, and having studied in the school of Frederick the Great, who in his camps, his court, and his writings, incessantly gave him proofs of his distinguished predilection; and he became one of the principal generals of that renowned monarch.

A little time after the action which has been just described, peace was restored between the belligerent nations, and his Serene Highness returned to his own country to cultivate the blessings resulting from a state so opposite to war. Being unemployed, and intending to settle in life, he turned his thoughts to matrimony, and fixed on the Princess Augusta, daughter of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and sister to his Britannic Majesty: the marriage was accordingly solemnized on the 12th of January, 1764, and he soon became the father of a numerous progeny. Shortly after his marriage he was elected a Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, an honour conferred on few foreign princes.

Having become one of the principal generals of the great Frederick, he in that quality commanded a body of the Prussian army in the war in 1778, for the succession in Bavaria, to which the Emperor Joseph fondly aspired. This campaign, which certain declaimers loudly affirmed to be the chef d'œuvre of the art, because there was nothing but marches and counter marches in it, had its merits appreciated by a better judge, Frederic himself, who declared it would have been highly ridiculous if secret negociations had not at every turn retarded the military progress and operations.

Two years after this event, the Duke of Brunswick died, and the Hereditary Prince succeeded to the titles and dominions of his father. To the amelioration of the condition of his people he devoted a large portion of his time, and he was always considered as a model for the imitation in the governments of the sovereigns on the continent. He acquired, as indeed he merited, the most glorious of all titles, "The Father of his Country."

On the death of the old king of Prussia, his successor wrote a letter to the Duke of Brunswick with his own hand, in which, after extolling his services, he intimated that he had conferred on him the rank of Field Marshal.

A few months after this, in the year 1787, the Duke of Brunswick was appointed to the command of a Prussian army, for the express purpose of reinstating the Stadtholder. This expedition, so short in point of duration, so complete in respect to execution, and so brilliant when considered as a scheme conceived and matured within the short space of a month, reflected great glory on the general who conducted it; and the statesmen and politicians of that day considered him as the most skilful warrior and ablest counsellor, that modern Europe had beheld since the time of the Great Frederick.

On the breaking out of the French revolution, when all Europe became terrified at the gigantic projects of the revolutionary government, the Duke of Brunswick was looked up to as the only general capable of resisting its progress, and the courts of Vienna and Berlin united in the choice of him as the leader of their armies, now about to contend with that of France. Accordingly in July 1792, he prepared to advance from Coblentz with the combined armies under his command, and entering France after some successes which were not of long duration, he was obliged by untoward events to retreat in the best manner an army consuming with disease in the plains of Champagne could effect. Scarcely, however, was the Prussian army out of France, when the Duke, notwithstanding the wretched condition it was in, the despondency and disease which prevailed, did every thing necessary for the safety of Germany; he hastened to occupy Coblentz, took Frankfort sword in hand, and thus deprived France of the power of uniting the armies of Dumourier and Custine.

Having re-established order and discipline, and recruited the Prussian army, the siege of Mentz in 1793 had the double advantage of restoring to the troops the high opinion of their prowess, which the retreat of Champagne had somewhat diminished, and to make Germany secure by the re-occupation of its best bulwark. After the reduction of this fortress, the King of Prussia, who had commanded his own army in person, left it under the orders of the Duke of Brunswick, who, by a variety of skilful and judicious movements, stopped the progress of the French armies. Three times did they attack him on the Blise, and three times were they beaten and repulsed with considerable loss. But above all, after the two French armies under Pichegru and Hoche had forced the lines of Weissemburg, and defeated the Austrian army, who in the greatest disorder, sought their safety behind the Rhine, having their retreat protected only by the corps of Condé. Then it was that the Duke of Brunswick convinced Europe of the high estimation of the pupil and the soldiers of Frederick. By wise and bold manœuvres he stopped the French armies, saved the Austrians, and after having held the French in check, retired slowly to Mentz, to put his troops into winter quarters. Of all the campaigns of the present war on the part of the allies against France, this was the most wise, and would alone have sufficed to rank the Duke of Brunswick among the most skilful generals.

He, however, soon after retired from the command of the Prussian army in disgust, and was replaced by general Mollendorf, one of the companions of his youth. His Serene Highness immediately returned to Brunswick, and, as usual, occupied himself without ceasing in the prosperity of his own dominions. But he was addicted to war from habit and from disposition, and notwithstanding he despised the intrigues of the court of Berlin, he pined for active employment in camps, and at the head of armies, where he had spent his youth.

With respect to the disastrous events which have occurred on the continent since October 1806, it is not our intention to enter into any detail of the causes which produced them; the King of Prussia having determined on war with France, the Duke of Brunswick, who was already at the head of an army of observation, collected troops from all parts; and in order to augment his forces, the guards left Berlin for the first time nearly for half a century. He then entered Saxony, and having advanced to its

frontier, began to menace the states of the new confederation of the Rhine.

Bonaparte having on the 23d of September left Paris, and put himself at the head of his army, advanced by Bamberg, and Chronach to Schleitz, where, on the 8th of October, he was present at the first battle fought between the French and the Prussians. Notwithstanding the disastrous events which followed, and which in some measure rendered the French masters of all the future operations, the Duke of Brunswick wished to attack Bonaparte, though Marshal Davoust had unexpectedly arrived at Nauenberg on the 12th of October, and seized on the magazines of the Prussians, and even obtained possession of their pontoons.

On the 13th the Duke drew up his troops, supposed to amount to nearly 140,000 men, in battle array, and the two hostile armies lay upon their arms during the night, within half a cannon shot of each other, and by break of day prepared for battle. The intervention of a thick fog, prevented this for some time, but having cleared up, a dreadful conflict ensued, and victory finally declared for the French. It is allowed however, by themselves, "that at one moment there was room for doubt," and it is supposed that the arrival of a body of 10,000 under Marshal Ney decided the fate of the day. This confession enables us to judge that the Prussians were well led on and ably directed; but though this was certain, yet the result of this terrible battle may be considered as likely to prove fatal to the Prussian Monarchy.

It is generally understood that the Duke of Brunswick, while reconnoitering the enemy at an advanced post, with a telescope in his hand, was wounded in the face by a grape shot. He was obliged in a short time after to be carried off the field in a litter, in which he was conducted to the capital of his dominions on the 21st of October. But on the approach of the enemy, he left his little metropolis for the last time, and retired by easy journies to an obscure village, near Altona, in Denmark. There, in a small and inconvenient lodging, attended by his consort, the sister of the King of Great Britain, he heard that the royal family was fled; that nearly all his troops had been intercepted in their retreat, and that the tyrant-conqueror had wrested his dominions from him. In this melancholy condition, after having lost his sight in consequence of his wound, overwhelmed with pain and grief, and surrounded with misery, died this virtuous and gallant prince, who, until eclipsed by a more successful, though not more able, but certainly not so honourable a race of warriors, was considered as the greatest commander of his time, and to whom at an extremely critical period, all the sovereigns of Europe looked to for safety and protection.

In consequence of the wounds received in the battle of Jena, on the 14th of October, the Duke of Brunswick breathed his last on November the 10th, 1806, in the 71st year of his age, having been born on the 2d of October, 1735. His body was embalmed on the 12th, and on this occasion it was found that the contusion in the forehead had proved mortal; a messenger was then dispatched to the French camp, requesting that the corpse of his Serene Highness might be interred in the same grave with those of his ancestors; but posterity can hardly credit the refusal of the savage and brutal tyrant who now holds in his hands the destinies of the continent of Europe.—His family were denied even the sorrowful satisfaction of mixing the dust of the departed hero, whose bosom was the depositary of every honourable principle, with that of his forefathers, and he was then destitute even of a place of interment!!!

His character as a sovereign and a man was of the most estimable kind: his father left his dominions burdened with immense debts, but notwithstanding, the Duke administered the affairs of his dominions with such skill and economy, that in the course of a few years he liquidated every demand brought against him. M. de Jerouce was his principal minister, and though an able man, yet the Duke superintended every department himself, and took particular care that every person in office performed his duty. His subjects, more properly his people, were happy and contented under

his government; for in few of the states of Europe was liberty so truly enjoyed. Though he was a military man, yet his dominions were governed by laws founded on the basis of wisdom, and he wielded the sceptre with a lenient and merciful hand. The system under which he acted, being equally just and politic, became productive of the greatest advantages; his people grew rich under his wise administration; and his revenues encreased according as his people were prosperous.

The children whom he had by the Princess Augusta of England were as follows:

1. Charles George Augustus, termed during his father's life time, the Hereditary Prince; born on the 18th of Feb. 1766, and married Feb. 14, 1790, to Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, daughter of Prince William of Nassau Orange.

2. Carolina Amelia Elizabeth, Princess of Brunswick, born May 17th, 1768, married April 8th, 1795, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by whom she has an only daughter, Princess Charlotte Augusta, born Jan. 7th, 1796.

3. George William Christian, born June 7th, 1769.

4. Augustus, born Aug. 18th, 1770.

5. Frederick William, born Oct. 9th, 1771.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

A GENTLEMAN recently deceased has bequeathed a sum not less than twelve hundred pounds, to be paid to the person who shall write and lay before certain judges to be appointed for that purpose, a treatise, which shall by them be determined to have most merit on the following subject: "The Evidence that there is a being, all powerful, wise, and good, by whom every thing exists: and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity, and this in the first place, from considerations independent of written revelation; and in the second place, from the revelation of the Lord Jesus; and from the whole to point out the inferences most necessary for, and useful to mankind." And to the person who shall write the second best treatise, as above, the sum of four hundred pounds, after deducting therefrom the expences of printing and binding, or purchasing three hundred printed copies of each of the said treatises. The time allowed for the composition of these treatises is till the 1st of January, 1814, which must be sent to Alexander Gallen, Esq. of Aberdeen, previously to that time.

The Rev. Wm. Coxe has in the press, in two volumes quarto, the History of the House of Austria, from the foundation of the Monarchy by Rodolph, of Hapsburgh, in the 13th century to the death of the late Emperor Leopold the Second, and it will be illustrated by maps and genealogical tables.

Mr. George Chalmers intends to publish in one large volume quarto, an Historical and Topographical Account of North Britain, from the most ancient to the present times, with a dictionary of places. This work will be illustrated by maps and plans.

A new weekly periodical work, entitled "The Director," the exclusive object of which will be the promotion of Science, Literature, and the Arts, has just commenced. It is proposed to offer information and discussion on these subjects, and as connected with them, to supply a regular account of the Lectures at the Royal Institution, and of the proceedings of that and the London and British Institutions, and of the Royal Society, Royal Academy, British Museum, and of the Societies of Antiquaries and Arts.

A History of the City of Dublin, ecclesiastical, civil, and military, from the earliest accounts to the present period, with an Appendix, con-

taining a view of the several Characters, &c. and an Abstract of all the Acts of Parliament relative to that City, is about to be published in one volume quarto, by John Warburton, Esq. and the Rev. James Whitelaw.

Mr. Adolphus has in the press, in four volumes octavo, The Political State of the British Empire, containing a general view of the domestic and foreign possessions of the crown, the laws, commerce, revenues, offices, and establishments, military as well as civil.

An Essay on the Functions of Money and the Principles of Commerce, may soon be expected from the pen of John Wheatly, Esq.

The Rev. Dr. Clarke, who lately presented the Statue of Ceres to the University of Cambridge, will shortly publish in a quarto volume, Travels through Russia, the Territories of the Don Cossacks, Kuban Tartary, the Crimea, &c. This work will be embellished with numerous engravings.

The second volume of the Rev. J. S. Clarke's Progress of Maritime Discovery, illustrated by charts under the direction of Mr. Arrowsmith, and other engravings, may be expected to make its appearance in a short time.

Dr. Buchanan has in the press, and will shortly publish in three volumes quarto, with a map and several engravings, a Journey through the Countries of Mysore, Cannare, and Malabar, performed under the orders of the Marquis Wellesley, for the express purpose of investigating the state of agriculture, arts, and commerce, the religion, manners, and customs, the history, natural and civil, and antiquities, in the dominions of the Rajah of Mysore, and the countries acquired by the East India Company in the late and former wars, from Tippoo Sultan. This work will appear under the authority and patronage of the Directors of the East India Company.

Mr. Edward Scott Waring is engaged on a work, to be published in one quarto volume, entitled a Tour to Sheeraz, by the route of Kazroon and Feroozabad, with various remarks on the manners, customs, laws, language, and literature of the Persians. A History of Persia will be added to this work.

Mr. T. E. Ritchie is employed on an Account of the Life and Writings of David Hume, which will appear in one volume octavo.

The Rev. John Wooll will shortly publish a second volume of the Biographical Memoirs of the late Dr. Joseph Warton, with a selection from his poetical works, and a literary correspondence between eminent persons, left by him for publication.

The Rev. Dr. Graves, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, has nearly completed at press, in two volumes octavo, a Series of Lectures on the four last books of the Pentateuch, designed to shew the Divine Original of the Mosaic Law, chiefly from internal evidence.

Mr. W. Wood, has in the press, in three volumes octavo, The Beauties of Nature displayed, in select descriptions from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. This work will be illustrated by numerous plates.

The Rev. W. Magee, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Dublin, has in the press a new Interpretation of the Prophecy of the Weeks of Daniel, accompanied by critical Dissertations; together with an appendix enumerating the different schemes that have hitherto been proposed for its solution.

Dr. Davis of Sheffield has in considerable forwardness, an abridgement, which will be shortly committed to the press, of that part of Professor Pinel's celebrated work on Philosophical Nosography, which treats of febrile diseases.

The seventh volume of the Asiatic Annual Register; or, a View of the History, Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia, for the year 1805, will shortly make its appearance.

A new edition of the Rev. Dr. Vincent's Voyage of Nearchus and the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, under the title of The Commerce and Navigation of the Antients in the Indian Ocean, may soon be expected, in two volumes quarto, with several maps.

The Rev. Dr. Gregory has undertaken to be the editor of a new edition of the Holy Scriptures, which will

contain the various readings of all the editions and English Translations of the Old and New Testament; a Reference to parallel and corresponding Passages, as in Canne's Bible; and a Series of explanatory Notes, in the manner of those annexed to the Variorum editions of the Classics. This edition will be illustrated with nearly one hundred Copperplates, engraved after the most admired productions of the greatest Masters of the various Schools of Painting.

A new edition of Mitford's History of Greece, in four volumes quarto, revised and considerably augmented in the three volumes before published, may be expected soon to make its appearance. The fourth volume will be composed entirely of new matter.

Dr. Gillies will shortly publish In two quarto volumes, The History of the World, from the reign of Alexander to that of Augustus, comprehending the latter ages of Greece, and the History of the Greek Kingdoms in Asia and Africa, from their foundation to their destruction; with a preliminary Survey of Alexander's Eastern Conquests, and an Estimate of his Plans for their consolidation and improvement.

In the Press, and will be published early in February, The Pleasures of Human Life:—Investigated cheerfully; elucidated satirically; promulgated explicitly; and discussed philosophically, in a Dozen Dissertations on Male, Female, and Neuter Pleasures. Interspersed with various Anecdotes, and elucidated by numerous Notes, historical, biographical, critical, and explanatory. This work is announced as an *Antidote* to "the *Miseries* of *Human Life*;" and is said to abound with satirical, ironical, and humourous remarks on various popular subjects.

A new Translation from the last Paris edition of Voltaire's History and Campaigns of Charles XII. King of Sweden, has lately made its appearance.

A new edition of the Letters of Abelard and Heloise, with a particular account of their lives and misfortunes; with poems by Pope, Madan, Birch, Seymour, &c. is in the press.

Britton's Architectural Antiquities, part vii. has recently appeared, and contains a descriptive Account of Malmsbury Abbey Church, Wiltshire; an account of Colchester Castle, Essex; and some account of a curious Door-way to South Ockendon Church, Essex: the whole illustrated with seven engravings. With the next part the author intends to complete the first volume of this work with a copious index, &c. and eight or nine engravings. On the wrapper of the present part he has given a Nomenclature of ancient Architecture, which is certainly a desideratum in this branch of literature.

The gold and silver medals offered by Dr. Wm. Turton, for the best poetical effusions to the memory of Lord Nelson, have been adjudged to two compositions. The first is the production of Mr. Raleigh Trevelyan of St. John's College, Cambridge; and the second, of Mr. Mainwaring of Brombow-hall, Cheshire. These compositions, together with some other fine pieces in the Latin and English languages, will be published in the course of the ensuing spring.

Mr. Accum's Spring Course of Lectures on Chemistry and Mineralogy commence in the beginning of February.

The Rev. Edward Nares will shortly publish an Answer to the Sermon lately preached at Danbury, by the Rev. Francis Stone, Rector of Cold Norton.

The publication of a Hebrew Bible, printed with a literal and interlineary English Translation is intended to commence immediately in numbers. The more wealthy of the Jews in England are mentioned as having liberally subscribed to this undertaking.

Miss Anna Maria Porter is engaged on a new Novel, entitled the Hungarian Brothers.

A new edition of Captain Williamson's Wild Sports of India may be shortly expected in octavo.

The fourth volume of Malcom's Londinum Redivivum will be published early in the spring.

Mr. Weld has nearly ready for publication, the Topography of the Lake of Killarney, illustrated by some exquisite engravings.

Mr. Cumberland and Sir James Bland Burgess have written in con-

conjunction, a poem entitled the Enodiad, embracing the History of Moses from the period of his leading the Israelites out of Egypt, to his death upon Mount Horeb.

A new edition of Palmerin of England, corrected from the original Portuguese, by Mr. Southey is in the press, and will shortly make its appearance. Mr. Southey has also in the press, a Translation of the Chronicle of the Cid, from the Spanish.

Lord Woodhouselee is engaged in writing the Life of the late Lord Kaimes, which will make its appearance shortly.

Miss Porter has nearly ready for publication, the beautiful moral Aphorisms of Sir Philip Sidney.

Mr. Macdiarmed has in the press, in quarto, the Lives of Eminent British Statesmen, commencing with Sir Thomas More.

Dr. Scott, the Orientalist, is preparing a new edition, revised and translated from the complete manuscript copy brought over by Mr. Montague, of the Arabian Night's Entertainments, with notes illustrative of the customs and manners of the country. The additional tales, which have never been translated, are equally interesting and excellent. The translations of this work, which have already appeared in the English language, have been made from the version of M. Galland, who, it is well known, trusted to an illiterate verbal translator, being himself wholly ignorant of the Arabic language.

Mr. Blore is employed on a Topographical History of the County of Rutland.

Captain Williamson, from whose designs and notes, that magnificent work, The wild Sports of India, has been published, has undertaken a Tour through Great Britain for the purpose of making a complete Agricultural and Statistical Survey of the Island; the result of which will be published in a description of Great Britain, to be printed in numbers with illustrative plates; the whole to make at least six volumes in octavo.

Mr. Heriot, postmaster of British America, has availed himself of the opportunities afforded by his official situation, and is preparing for publication a splendid work, descriptive of Upper and Lower Canada. Mr. Heriot will first give an account of his voyage from England to the Azores, of which he will introduce a better description than any now existing in our language; he will then conduct his readers up the River St. Lawrence, by land and water, across the several lakes to Lake Superior, describing in this immense route every prominent feature which can be interesting to political economy and commerce. This work will be illustrated by a great number of plates.

Miss Owenson will shortly publish a volume of Original Poetry, under the title of the Lay of an Irish Harp.

Mr. Bennet of Pythouse, in Wiltshire, is preparing to lay before the public a number of original Letters of Charles I. and his Friends, which have been preserved in his family.

Mr. Thomas Belsham is preparing for immediate publication, an Abstract of the Evidences of the Christian Religion, which he delivered to the congregation at the Chapel in Essex-street.

About two years ago, the king of Naples presented to the Prince of Wales six of the Manuscripts found in the ruins of Herculaneum, and we are sorry to learn no progress has yet been made in the unrolling of them. A corner only of one of the rolls was unfolded, and the whole was afterwards submitted to the action of steam, under the direction of an eminent Chemist, but without the desired effect. Instead of feeding and giving pliability and consistency to the tinder, it has more firmly united the mass, and in a great measure obliterated the writing. The ill success of this experiment has discouraged further attempts on the other five rolls.

CROONIAN LECTURE.—Mr. Pearson of Golden-Square, Surgeon, read the Croonian Lecture on Muscular Motion this season to the Royal Society. It occupied the greater part of two evenings, in the course of which the lecturer entered into an elaborate detail concerning the heat and pulsations of animals in different latitudes, in order to ascertain their effect on their muscles. As an instance: in this climate the pulse of horses beats 36 times in a minute,

that of cows 48, and that of men about 72; in Lapland and the other high northern latitudes, the human pulse does not beat more than from 45 to 50 times in a minute. Mr. Pearson has made numerous experiments on the muscles, in all which he found the muscular irritability completely destroyed by plunging them in water at the temperature of 96°; electricity, after such immersions, sometimes gave slight symptoms of excitability, but no human effort could ever again restore the muscular fibre to its proper tone and vigour. Cold produced similar effects on the muscular fibre by instantly destroying its irritability. Hence the necessity of great caution in applying warm water in cases of suspended respiration, as heat may be equally as bad as cold with regard to its effects on the muscular fibre, which by Mr. Pearson is considered in some degree the organ of life. Blood he regards as essential to life only as a stimulus to muscular irritability, and the abstraction of blood occasions death through the want of its stimulating powers to the muscles. The stomach he considers as the most important organ of the human frame, and its irritability is so excessive, that a blow on it will instantly destroy life, though the heart can support a wound some days.

BAKERIAN LECTURE.—The subject of the Bakerian Lecture, this year, which was delivered by Professor Davy, was on some Chemical Effects of Electricity. This ingenious Chemist has proved that even in distilled water there is combined both vegetable and animal matter, besides nitrogen gas and salt. Hence he has ascertained that Electricity does not generate fixed alkali, but only evolves it.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

THE THEATRES.

IF ever the memorable sentence of Solomon, that 'there is *Nothing New* under the sun,' were peculiarly applicable to modern concerns, it is eminently true of the present productions of our dramatic writers. It is not to be disguised, that there seems an alarming dearth of inventive genius among us. We abound in books which convey no information, in novels which exhibit no one feature of novelty, and in plays which are wholly destitute both of plot and interest.

These animadversions will be considered as severe by those only who are not accustomed to scrutinize the objects to which they refer. Our theatres, in particular, call loudly for the remonstrances of criticism, and for the salutary interference of public opinion. As they are conducted, and (if things are permitted to continue in their present course!) as they will be conducted, they impeach our national discrimination, and must disgrace us in the eyes of those intelligent foreigners who happen to visit them. This country, however, is not without merit, which, if cherished and displayed, would attract and justify general patronage; but interest, treachery, and cabal, in almost all departments, leagued with power, are enlisted in opposition to the progress of real talent.

Time was, when the conductors of dramatic amusements paid a becoming deference to the judgment of their patrons; when, if they could not produce any thing deserving the approbation of the spectators, they had not effrontery enough to oppose the reprobation of an audience; when, indeed, they possessed not the audacity to renew, night after night, exhibitions which had been decidedly condemned on the first attempt publicly to establish them. Those times are past; and, perhaps, with them, "the hope of such hereafter!"

What *should* controul the insolence of theatrical managers? what *should* correct the errors of theatrical performers? — Public Reprobation, and Public Opinion. What?—the free, but not illiberal, application, of Censure! the powerful, but not ungenerous, language of Truth!

DRURY LANE, Dec. 10.—A new after-piece, under the whimsical title of *Mr. H———*, was acted at this theatre, the story of which is simple, and may be given in a few words.

The scene lies at Bath, where Mr. *H*—, a gay West Indian, makes his appearance. From his easy and elegant address, and from his affluence and splendour, he gets introduced to the most fashionable circles, and so smitten with his abilities is a Miss *Lucinda*, that she promises him her hand. During all this time, he passes under the anonymous distinction of Mr. H—, and is put in frequent pain by the impertinent enquiries of the ladies to discover his surname. This, at a route, he inadvertently betrays, and lets slip the name of *Hogsflesh!* The ladies instantly discard him, all but Lucinda, and her scruples are overcome on his friend *Belville* producing a license from the king, allowing Mr. *Hogsflesh* to change his name to *Bacon*.

The author of this piece has kept his name a secret. In the course of the first act various marks of disapprobation were expressed, and when the name Hogsflesh came out, the roar of censure was truly imperious, and the curtain fell amidst a violent clamour of applauses and hisses. There were some good points in the dialogue, but the vulgarity of the hero's name, and the subterfuge and transition into that of Bacon, excited the contempt of a most numerous and respectable audience.

Miss Ray, from the Theatre Royal, Cheltenham, made her first appearance at this theatre, on the 18th of December, in the character of Albina Mandeville, in Reynolds' comedy of *The Will*. This lady appears to be about twenty years of age, and seems endued by nature with a lively genius and considerable discrimination. The part she sustained is versatile and rather whimsical, and she did it every justice. Her transitions for the affection she bore for Howard, to the duty she owed to her governess, Mrs. Rigid, were extremely well managed. Her person is neat, though *petite*, and she looked very smart while disguised in a naval uniform. She was most favourably received.

Dec. 26.—A new comic pantomime was brought out at this theatre, called *The Enchanters; or, Harlequin Sultaun:* the plot of which differs but little from those of the general run of pieces of the same description. It was agreeably interspersed with a variety of tricks that argued much ingenuity; and the music, machinery, dresses, and decorations were all in their kind fanciful and splendid. The scenery was extremely beautiful, particularly the hall of Audience, the view of the interior of Bagdad, the Arab's cave, the Sultaun's pavilion, and the concluding scene of the pantomime.

Jan. 12, 1807.—This evening was exhibited a new Opera, in three acts, called *False Alarms; or, My Cousin*. The literary department by a Mr. Kenney, and the principal portion of the musical one by Mr. Braham.

We avow ourselves attached to this our elder playhouse; a house long since established in public estimation; a house, in which many of our greatest performers have acted their most distinguished parts. It is not without regret, therefore, that we contrast its former effulgence with its present obscuration; that we contemplate, we will not say the setting, but certainly the eclipse of this dramatic luminary, which was once hailed, as a star of the first magnitude, in the firmament of histrionic glory!

'False Alarms,' notwithstanding the efforts by which it is favoured with a temporary popularity, has seriously alarmed us for the reputation of Drury-Lane Theatre. After a season which hitherto has been uncommonly deficient in public amusements, we did hope that, in this "new" Opera, at least "something new" would be elicited for the gratification of the town. It is, however, a piece entirely without stratagem to exercise curiosity, and without incidents to awaken interest. It is a production which it would be in vain to attempt to analyse, and upon which it would be worse than superfluous to offer any critical reflections. Much of the music is excellent, a few of the songs are tolerably written, and the performers certainly make the best they possibly can of their different parts. There is some good singing by Miss Duncan, who accompanies with the harp: we wish we could observe as much in commendation of her acting, when she assumes the male attire! Braham is, of course, a host on this occasion: he too, is seated on the *stage* at an instrument, the piano, which, however, we suspect, is nevertheless played by some one in the *orchestra!*

COVENT GARDEN, Dec. 11.—A

new Piece, called *Arbitration, or Free and Easy*, was produced at this Theatre. The *Dramatis Personæ*, are

Sir Toby Tritely	Mr. BLANCHARD
Thoro - - -	Mr. SIMMONS
Jack Familiar -	Mr. LEWIS
Chequer - - -	Mr. LISTON
Nisi Prius - -	Mr. CHAPMAN
Lady Litigious	Mrs. DAVENPORT
Harriet Seymour	Miss LOGAN
Mrs. Chequer -	Miss TYRER.

PLOT.—Sir Toby Tritely and Lady Litigious have had a law-suit about a cornmill and lands, which is referred to the arbitration of Jack Familiar, a young barrister, whom Sir Toby, in his eagerness to influence in the decision of the difference, invites to his house. Familiar once arrived, sets free Harriet, whom her guardian Sir Toby has confined, in order to force her into a marriage with Thoro. The young lady escapes in male attire to an inn, which is kept by Chequer, who, notwithstanding his wife's jealousy, takes her under his own protection to the house of Lady Litigious. Her ladyship receives the distressed damsel, with the treacherous view of delivering her to Thoro, in liquidation of a debt. Jack Familiar being invited to visit Lady Litigious meets and marries Harriet; and on looking into the papers, under which the litigating parties claim, awards that the property belongs not to either of them, but to poor Chequer.—This farce contains a good deal of lively dialogue, and several very ludicrous incidents. There are in it several comic songs which were received with great applause.

THE usual holiday amusements commenced at this theatre, on Friday, December 26, with a pantomime entitled HARLEQUIN AND MOTHER GOOSE; OR, THE GOLDEN EGG. Regarding these exhibitions merely as a species of christmas gambols, we should have treated the present one rather with indifference than reprehension, had we not considered that entertainments of this description are fast superseding the higher order of histrionic representations, and that, in verification of the language of one of our poets,

'Men are but children of a larger growth.'

Most of our numerous readers, if they are not already acquainted with the story of Mother Goose, or if, unluckily or negligently, they have really forgotten this portion of what one writer has been pleased to call "Infant Institutes," they may nevertheless, on the present occasion, have their memories either refreshed or informed by applying to their grandmothers, nurses, nursery maids, and maiden aunts. We shall therefore proceed to offer a few observations on the pantomime itself, without thinking it indispensable to enter into the particulars of the adventures upon which it is founded.

Among the persons of this drama, *Mother Goose* might be expected to occupy a distinguished and effective situation. This, however, turns out completely the reverse. She is introduced in a scuffle, and about to be examined before the magistrate, *Squire Bugle* (afterwards *Clown*, a part inimitably sustained by *Grimaldi)*, when *Colin (Mr. Bologna, Jun.)*, afterwards *Harlequin*, interferes on her behalf; for which he is gratefully metamorphosed by Mother Goose, put in possession of the Golden Egg, and thus enabled to obtain, from the grasp of Squire Bugle and in spite too of *Avaro (Mr. L. Bologna)* the girl's father, his beloved *Colinette —Miss Searle*, afterwards *Columbine*. Such is the plot of this piece: but *how* Mother Goose got into the dilemma in which she is first exhibited to the spectators, and *why* she does not subsequently contribute essentially to the progress of events, as well as the hurried and unsatisfactory manner in which she is made to develop the *catastrophe*, these subordinate points (for subordinate considerations they frequently seem to be with modern dramatists!) it would be vain in us to attempt to elucidate.

With some delightful scenery, not a few excellent tricks, tolerable dances, and attractive music; with all these allowances in its favour, and endeavouring to divest ourselves of the dislike which we certainly feel to the very principle of pantomimic amusements, we have not done with our strictures on the present performance.

Simmons appears quite to mistake the part of Mother Goose. He waddles, grumbles, squalls, and stretches and tumbles about, like any thing except an old beldame. He evidently forgets that he is in the feminine character, which, in his hands, excites only ridicule and disgust. *Miss Searle*

had neither the simplicity of a Colilinette, nor the sylphid agility and graces of a Columbine. Of *Grimaldi* we are sorry to say any thing but what is commendable; yet his dance with Harlequin, when the latter had admirably assumed the appearance of a wheel-barrow *Girl*, was in the highest degree offensive. Disgraceful, however, as the Clown's attitudes and motions on this occasion were, his acting was loudly applauded, and this portion of it encored, by a house crowded with spectators!!

One main defect, as we conceive, pervaded the whole of the New Pantomime. There was too little of Harlequin in it, there was too much of the Clown. This fault we are not unwilling to attribute—and, perhaps, we ought also to ascribe many other errors to the same cause—to the vitiated taste of those who at present frequent our theatrical exhibitions; who prefer sound to sense, distortion and ranting to elocution and dignity, tricks to plots, and glare to grandeur; who esteem the mountebank rather than the actor, and who look to the scene-painter more than the author.

Pantomime nevertheless, (were the performance of it extended to *private theatres!)* might prove as beneficial to the state as Bull-Baiting and Boxing are affirmed to be. He who can inure himself to sustain blows and kicks and falls, without feeling them, is in fair training for a much higher scene of heroism. If this end be certainly effected, it is not worth disputing about the means by which it was accomplished.

It had almost escaped us, that Master Smalley was introduced, in *Harlequin and Mother Goose*, as a Cabin Boy. He did not look to us so juvenile as some persons represent him. He has evidently been somewhere accustomed to public scenes: he has neither the trepidation nor the gait of a theatrical novitiate. He already treads the stage with confidence, looks fully in the faces of his auditors, and seems to anticipate their applauses. His voice is good, but his pauses and emphases are not always judicious; and his manner is still ungraceful.

King's Theatre.—The entertainments for the season commenced at this theatre, on the 18th of December, with the serious Opera of *Semiramide;* the principal character in which was supported by Madame Catalani. The professional fame which this celebrated singer has obtained on the continent, attracted one of the fullest houses that has ever been known at the commencement of a season. In point of voice, feeling, and deportment, she has never been equalled. The volume and compass of her voice are astonishing. Upon a first hearing, it is impossible to measure with precision its extent upon the gamut, but we believe it comprehends more notes than have ever been included in the compass of any female voice. The tone of it is rich, mellow, and substantial. There is no labour in her singing; she filled the whole of this immense theatre with as much apparent ease as if she had been practising in her drawing-room. For neatness and rapidity of execution, she is almost equal to Billington, while in her voice, feeling, and deportment, are discovered the combined excellencies of a Banti, a Mara, and a Grassini. The power and effect with which she sustained some notes towards the top of her voice, were really astonishing. They struck and hung upon the ear like the silvery tones which are sometimes drawn from that exquisite instrument, the musical glasses.

Her merits as an actress, too, are of the first order. The character fortunately afforded her some fine opportunities for attitude and expression. In her interview with the Ghost of *Ninus*, and her manner of following it, she reached all the dignity and passion of the Tragic Muse.

Madame Catalani, in stature, is of the middle order. Her countenance is extremely expressive, and with a piercing and intelligent eye, she possesses a smile truly fascinating.

In the ballet department there is a most miserable falling off. Since the riot which happened in Gallini's time, on account of the deficiency of dancers of acknowledged superiority, there never has been so poor a company as the present. Deshayes and Parisot, as old favourites, must be excepted. There was a new dancer from Paris, Mademoiselle Presle, of whom it can only be said, that she had more force and elasticity, than grace or playfulness.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

NOTHING will content the writers of our newspapers; and yet they are satisfied with the most improbable reports, if they happen only to favour the party, which they have adopted. It cannot be supposed, that they would fill their papers daily with the repetition of the same absurdities, unless it were presumed, that the readers were able and willing to swallow any thing, and of course, that we may rank among the silliest and most credulous nations on the earth. The French Emperor has rushed on with the utmost rapidity from Paris to Warsaw: he has defeated an immense army; taken the capital of a great kingdom, and driven the king to a remote extremity of his dominions. Having performed a feat like this, it might naturally be expected, that he and his troops would require and be allowed some repose: but they advanced still farther and placed themselves in the capital of another great kingdom. Here they fix themselves in a position to secure their new conquests, and to keep in check their enemies on every side. But our wise newspapers have found out that this advance of the French is nothing, unless he marches just as rapidly onwards; and if he does not enter Petersburg within less time than a common family, without any other impediments than a few portmanteaus, would take to travel thither in a coach and four, he is no general.

The fact is, that the French conceive their plans with great rapidity, but they do not enter on the execution of them, till they have been well examined. After they have determined on the execution of a measure, it is executed almost as rapidly as it was conceived. Nothing, it is now found, could be superiour to the plan, that Bonaparte had formed for the destruction of Prussia, and he did not enter upon it till he was thoroughly well acquainted with the strength and skill of the enemy. He knew that they were incapable of meeting him in the field, where any thing depended on the skill of his artillery and the rapidity of his evolutions. The battle of Jena only developed to the world, what he had formerly determined in his own mind. He seized Berlin as an easy and necessary consequence; but his conquests were to be secured, the remainder of the Prussians were to be controuled; Austria was to be prevented from moving, if so inclined; the Russians were to be defeated; and the Poles were to be formed again into a nation.

We need only look to the map to see, that Warsaw was the place, where the last part of his great schemes was to be unravelled. The Russians had their great force to the east of the Vistula, that force which Prussia ought to have secured for itself, before it ventured to march towards France. They brought back the forces they had to the west of the Vistula, and when Bonaparte entered Warsaw, their main body retreated with great prudence to some distance from him. Bonaparte was to follow them, if he pleased; but he does not commit himself in this manner for hazards. He would not move till he had sufficient strength to insure success; and if Russia could send troops to assist their main body, his columns were also advancing, to form a most formidable army, flushed with success, and desirous of shewing their skill and strength against a new enemy.

But Bonaparte had other resources in view. He was now in Warsaw, the capital of that kingdom, which the three royal Jacobins had a few years ago partitioned among themselves, while the nations of Europe stood by in silence, and permitted a brave people, endeavouring to free itself from the errours of its government, to be thus royally enslaved. The deliverance of Europe has been the theme of the enemies of France. Bonaparte now determined to shew that he was in reality, what the others were only in name. To deliver Europe is a sounding expression; to give liberty and independence to one enslaved nation is an action, which speaks for itself. In Warsaw then, in the midst of Poland, he called upon the Poles to shew themselves worthy of freedom, worthy to be again a nation: he called upon them to arm themselves against their oppressors, or rather he put arms into their hands, and called

upon them to use them, as they had done in the times of Sobieski, or lately under the brave Koskiusko.

The call was not to be resisted. The Poles hailed the conqueror as their great deliverer. They rush every where to arms, and in a short time a hundred thousand men are added to his standard, burning with zeal to avenge the wrongs of their country. What has been the consequence of this great movement, we are yet to learn. We are so shut out from the continent, and rumours are so multiplied, that we cannot speak decisively upon the present state of the armies. It is said that there has been a battle between the French and the Russians, that the former have been defeated, and that fifty thousand of them were left on the field, hors de combat. It is said also, that the French are afflicted with distemper, that their hospitals are full, and that they have fallen a prey to the Plica Polonica. The latter report is too ridiculous: the disorder is a most dreadful one, but it is rare, and it takes a long time before the patient is reduced to that horrible state, which is peculiarly the case of this disease.

Where we know nothing, it is best to confess our ignorance, and we are likely then to receive the truth, as it advances. We know not the state of the Russian armies. We believe only of them, that, if there were three armies of them two hundred miles asunder, Bonaparte, with an army equal to one of them, would beat all the three just as easily as Philidore used to play three games of chess with three separate players at the same time, and to come off the conqueror. If the Russians are prudent, they will endeavour to entice the French to follow them into their own country; but Bonaparte is not likely to be so entrapped. They must either engage him in his strong position by the Vistula, or wait for him till he chooses the time of his attack. In the mean while the organization of the Poles is going on, and the retreat of the Russians may be cut off. It is a very interesting crisis. The bravery of the Russians cannot be doubted; but they have to cope with an enemy of such superior skill, that we very much fear that Bonaparte is not as yet come to the end of his career.

The King of Prussia has still some subjects. Dantzick holds out for him, and he has issued a manifesto, pouring forth promises of reward and disgrace on the remains of his armies. His word goes at present but for little. It is in vain, that he now tells his subjects, that they may be permitted to rank among officers, whether they are noble or not. This should have been done before the battle of Jena, unless he was afraid of disgusting his nobles. Prussia and France have shewn the use of their idle nobility; a distinction, which tended to make bad blood in an army, but not to rouse to noble emulation; an Englishman must smile at this idle distinction: as he knows, that there would be soon an end of our navy, if our brave heroes, after performing a gallant action, were obliged to make out a list of fathers, grand-fathers, and great grand-fathers, who had dosed away their time on their estates, before the list of promotion could be made out. In our country, we ennobie on account of great actions; in other countries, they would confine great actions to nobility. But our nobility is a prize worthy of emulation: their nobility is an idle distinction.

Another king is added to the confederates of Germany. Saxony is no longer an electorate, but a kingdom. At what price the elector gained his new title, we cannot say; but we do not doubt, that the choicest things of his museum, and his celebrated picture gallery, will find their way to Paris. He may think himself, however, very happy, that any thing is left to him. The part he took at the beginning of the French revolution would have justified severer measures in a conqueror. The Saxon troops will, of course, assist in the schemes of the French; and the new king may enjoy his title, but he will assuredly find no increase of power accompanying it.

The inhabitants of Hesse Cassel are not, it is said, satisfied with their destiny, and partial insurrections have taken place in that territory. We must lament such ill-judged efforts. Bonaparte is too strong to be injured

by them; but, if he should meet with a check in his present situation, such a spirit in his rear might effectually cut off his return to Paris.

Hamburgh and, of course, all the trading interest of Germany, is in the greatest distress. A deputation has been sent from this city to the French emperor, to represent the case; but, we can scarcely give credit to the report of their mission in our papers. Bonaparte is represented as having treated them in the most contemptuous manner, as rejoicing at their calamities, as declaring his intention to set commerce aside, and to bring Europe back to its state in the fourth century. But we would ask, is it probable, that the deputies of Hamburgh should get admission to Bonaparte? Are they more likely to enter into conversation with him, than a deputation of Liverpool merchants to gain access to the King of Great Britain, and to hold converse with our sovereign? The thing is improbable on the face of it. The deputies of Hamburgh might be presented to Bonaparte, but the business of their mission would be transacted with his secretaries.

It is not, however, at all unlikely, that Bonaparte may entertain very different notions of commerce from the deputies of Hamburgh, or the gentlemen at Lloyds; and we, in this country, are very much mistaken in the injury we suppose that France sustains by the loss of its commerce. If the two powers of France and England could support their present plans, the one preventing the entrance of all British goods on the continent, and the other shutting up the ports of France, still France would have a very great internal trade in corn, oil, wine, silk, linens, and cottons; and Britain, in America, Africa, and Asia, would find a vast field for its manufactures. Both parties, however, will find by experience, that their mode of warfare is against their mutual interests; and if they denounce each other in manifestoes, still there will be found means of providing for each other's wants.

Denmark is strengthening itself: Turkey defending itself against Russia. Greece is expecting deliverance by means of the Russians. The French are at their ease in Dalmatia. Calabria is not as yet settled. Sicily remains in possession of its king. The summer will enable us to speak more positively on the state of these territories.

Spain, mortified by the loss of its South American territories, will have no great reason to rejoice; should the news, which a secretary of state in London has promulgated, prove to be true. Lord Howick announced that Buenos Ayres had been retaken; how and by whom we are yet to learn. The telegraphic dispatch, which gave the information to the noble secretary, settled also the capture of our army. We shall be very sorry to have this news confirmed, as we looked upon the acquisition of that country to be an advantage, not only to ourselves, but to the natives of South America. If it is retaken, it must have been by the union of the natives against us, and Spain will find it difficult to reconquer their allegiance.

But we are sick of the turmoils of European politics. The north of America opens to us a prospect, on which the eye of humanity can dwell with satisfaction. The president of the United States has in a message to congress detailed their state; and, if they continue in their present progressive improvements, that country will be the abode of liberty and civilization, when Europe is returned to the darkness and misery of the fourth century. In this message hopes are held out of the return of a good understanding between England and America; the difficulties are mentioned in ascertaining the limits of the Spanish and American governments; and the necessity there is of a strong force in that quarter. In the spring they will have a sufficient number of gun-boats to protect their towns on the sea coast, and it is intended to have such a force in the Mediterranean as will command the respect of the states of Barbary. The Missours has been traced from nearly its source to the Pacific Ocean; and the geography of the country, through which it passes, is well ascertained. The expedition on the red river has not been equally successful. The Missisippi and the western water have

been so well explored, that an accurate map of them will soon be given to the public. The Americans are warned against engaging in expeditions on the slave trade, though the prohibitory act will not take place till the beginning of the next year, lest they should be involved in difficulties, attending that commerce, if it should be persisted in after that period. Their treasury accounts are short but encouraging: at the close of the present year, twenty three millions of the principal of their debt will have been extinguished. Accumulation of wealth instead of increase of debt, is a main feature in this speech; and it is a singular thing to hear a sovereign talk of the means of employing the revenue of the state to the internal advantage of the country. The president intimates a design of employing their superfluous capital on the great purposes of education, making roads, digging canals, embanking rivers: he deprecates war; but, if necessary, thinks its evils ought to be prevented by rapid and vigorous movements, that its burdens may be thrown on those who render necessary the resort from reason to force.

From the president's message it is evident, that America is rising as fast as possible, and is likely to avoid the folly of the man-murdering system of Europe. It gave us peculiar pleasure to find by a special message, that the negotiation between England and America was going on in a very friendly manner, and that the president recommended the suspension of the act, prohibiting certain importations in the last session. If we are to be shut out of Europe, we hope that America will still be open to us, and that country will be so well employed in opening the way to the Pacific, that we may be sure of a certain market for our manufactures in that quarter, if we cultivate that friendship, which ought to subsist between two nations, speaking the same language and descended from the same common ancestors.

The East Indies have produced a piece of intelligence of the most melancholy nature; and which may be attended with most alarming consequences. Whatever may have been the faults or crimes of the English in that part of the world, from one which has desolated Europe, and disgraced every nation professing christianity, they have till this time been free, and the East India Company is entitled on this account to our respect. To what causes we are to attribute a deviation from this line of conduct we are at a loss to conjecture. We can scarcely conceive that the directors at home, or the officers sent out by them, whether in the civil or military department, could have been instrumental in the atrocities lately committed at Vellore. We should imagine, that it must have proceeded from some self-conceited ridiculous commander, such as is to be seen on the continent of Europe, whose whole knowledge of military tactics and of military duties extends only to the shape of a button, the set of a coat, the turning of his officers into lady-like gentlemen dressed in fur pelisses, the turn of a whisker, or the dress of the hair. Such insignificant coxcombs may give abundant vexation to a regiment, by the continued changes in its regimentals, and perpetual attention to trifles; and just as injurious as they are to the discipline of an army in a state of peace, so efficient are they in the day of battle to put an army into confusion, and as ready to avoid themselves the appearance of personal danger.

But even on the continent of Europe, these insignificant coxcombs will sometimes meet with mortification. The royal authority of the colonel will not always bend a regiment to its caprices; and a regiment in whiskers at night may, at the next parade, appear smooth-shaven, and the colonel must either break the whole regiment or pocket the affront in silence. Such a thing, we are told, has occurred: and it is a good lesson for an insignificant coxcomb, who ought to be treated by a brave army with this degree of contempt. In India, however, a similar conduct in the colonel of a regiment must be attended with more serious consequences. The dress of the Hindoo and his personal appearance are connected with distinctions of cast and religious prejudices; and, in attacking them, his feelings may be wounded to a degree, of which we can form no conception

in this country. Whether these feelings are founded in prejudice or not, it seems to be a matter of little consequence, provided the individual under the influence of them performs the duty of a good soldier; and to wound these feelings unnecessarily seems to turn aside the current of allegiance, without the least prospect of advantage.

It may be said, that in England we give a sanction to these measures by making religion enter into our political distinctions, and that, as here no one is to have certain civil posts, without eating some bread and drinking some wine in a church before dinner, or celebrating, as it is called, the Lord's Supper; so it is right, that in India all religious distinctions should bend to military discipline. We are not advocates for the test imposed in England, which we consider to be a profanation of the rite, and injurious both to religion and government; but even, if we were advocates for this ridiculous test, we should by no means think it applicable to the case of our Hindoo regiments. The fact, however, in India will come home to the bosom of all who would wish to separate men by their religious opinions, giving countenance to one set above another, or, finding religious prejudices strongly fixed, would attack them by the arm of military discipline or civil authority.

The circumstances of the massacre at Vellore are not as yet fully developed. The outline is simply stated to be this, that orders had been issued respecting the turbans, the marks of cast in the forehead, and the whiskers of the Seapoys. These regulations had excited considerable dissatisfaction; and it was apprehended, that they could not be enforced without great difficulty. The Seapoys at Vellore were determined, it seems, to resist the attack, and being fearful, that they should be soon reduced to the necessity of having their whiskers shorn and their turbans altered, they anticipated the aggressors by a most terrible revenge. In the dead of night they fixed upon the armed European officers and soldiers in the barracks, murdered a vast number, seized their arms, and hoisted the Mahometan flag. A serjeant and sixteen men escaped this massacre, and took possession of the principal gate of the fort, which, with the arms they had, they defended themselves against all the efforts of the Seapoys, and sent off intelligence of the fatal event to a regiment of horse, quartered about thirteen miles off. Early in the morning the horse appeared before the fort, burst open the gate, and in their turn murdered every Seapoy they met. Nearly a thousand men were lost upon the melancholy occasion; and the person who gave the order for shocking the religious feelings of the Seapoys may enjoy the satisfaction that it has been followed by an irreparable loss to the company and eternal disgrace to his name.

It is not only the loss of men, which the company has to regret upon this fatal measure, it is the suspicions which it has engendered. The Hindoo sat, comparatively speaking, well satisfied with our government; but he will now dread an interference in his religious concerns. The sanguinary measures pursued by Christians against each other for some trifling differences in their creed, will, he must fear, be renewed against the idolator, who worships a trinity, not under the name of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, but under three Indian names of different import. The merits of the Indian and the popish trinity may become the reasons for a massacre, just as wisely as the cut of a whisker, the shape of a turban, and a new Calvin become the murderer of a new Servetus. We will, however, hope, that the East India Company will make strict enquiry into the cause of this deviation from its rules; that they will discard from their service every man who dares to make his religious opinions the rule of faith for another person, or uses force against the innocent prejudices of the natives; and, as Europe is beginning to see the folly of permitting religious differences to enter into questions of civil government, they will not introduce into India any thing that bears the least resemblance to religious intolerance.

Domestic occurrences have little novelty. A curious thing has transpired in the commercial world, which is ra-

ther unprecedented in the history of commerce. Some years ago a company was formed under the name of the Sierra Leone Company, which had a grant from the crown of a certain territorial possession in Africa, with various rights and privileges under a peculiar charter, sanctioned by parliament. The funds of the company amounted to nearly a quarter of a million, subscribed in shares by proprietors, and the government was vested in a chairman and twelve directors. The same gentlemen nearly have been in possession of the government from its origin to the present time; and in this period of about fifteen years they have contrived to dissipate the funds of the company, principal and interest, with various grants from the treasury, to the amount of nearly half a million of money. Not being able to go on any longer, the directors proposed to surrender the charter; and in a meeting called for that purpose, the measure was agreed upon. Certain proprietors, however, were not perfectly well satisfied with this easy mode of emptying their pockets, and sending them about their business. Forty-two of them, among whom were three aldermen of London and several merchants of consequence, signed a requisition to the directors, to reconsider their surrender of their charter, and to appoint a committee of proprietors to audit the accounts of the company, to examine into the causes of the failure of the company, and to enquire into the possibility of obtaining by a farther subscription some of the ends, at least, for which it was originally established. The idea of any persons, but themselves, examining the accounts, did not please the directors; they resisted the proposed measures to the utmost of their power, and by the exertion of all their influence outvoted the proprietors who were for enquiry, and secured to themselves the right of doing what they pleased with the company, giving what account they pleased to them, and when and where they pleased. Such a transaction will naturally excite surprise; but it is to be observed, that these directors are reputed to be men of a very pious and religious character, and as the integrity of their motives is not to be doubted, they are to be permitted to do with impunity, what sinners would seldom attempt to perpetrate; or, if they did, would not attempt to justify. Half a million of money cannot be expended without a gain in some quarter; and it is shrewdly suspected, that, if a fair investigation were entered into, as proposed by the proprietors, some notable discoveries would be made.

If the conduct of the Sierra Leonists should be followed up with spirit, adieu to the reports of commissioners, which have brought to light so many abuses in the management of the public money. Instead of commissioners to examine the accounts of a department, that business should be left to the department itself. The third report on the office of the barrack master general is just published, and it shews how excessively defective it was in its guards against imposition of every kind. Perhaps, if commissioners were appointed for the Sierra Leone Company, the same language would be used. The report of the commissioners mentions the name of the gentleman who, under General Delancey, supplied the barracks with coals to a very large amount, and we need not be surprised at the nature of some transactions, when we find that of the persons, whose certificates were to be produced, and who were to be of the most respectable description, and whose characters would bear the strictest investigation, one was convicted of forgery and executed. The report does not in the least surprise us, as it is only another proof of the disregard of all attention to economy in the expenditure of the public money, which subsisted during the administration of Mr. Pitt, and which attached so many persons so strongly to his ruinous system of politics.

Some French have landed on one of the Orkney islands, whether shipwrecked or driven in by stress of weather, or by design, it is not known; but it has excited an alarm in the north of Scotland. The volunteers in the neighbourhood of Caithness have sailed out against them, but with what success at this time of writing is not known. There cannot be a doubt of the French being soon brought into order, but if the detachment is too

small to effect the purpose immediately, there will be an effusion of blood, which ought to have been spared. We had scarcely finished the last sentence, when news was brought that it was a false alarm, but the zeal and alacrity of the volunteers is not the less worthy of commendation.

In the debates of the Houses of Parliament, the public seem to have been but little interested: the chief debate was on the negotiation, which was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Grenville, who rose to move an address to the king for his communication upon this subject. He convinced himself that the House would be of the same opinion with him, that the peace was prevented entirely by the disposition of the enemy, and that every assistance ought to be given to the king to prosecute the war with vigour and effect. The negotiation related first to the interest of this country; secondly, to that of our allies. On the former head no other terms could be offered than those that were offered, namely, the terms of actual possession; and this was to be made the basis of a principal of restitution for fair equivalents. In treating also with France it was laid down, and properly laid down, that war is equally disadvantageous, and peace equally desireable to both countries. As to foreign countries it was evident, that we could not look with indifference on the affairs of the continent. An alliance had been formed with Russia, and by an article in the treaty, we were bound not to make peace with France without her consent. This article he thought to have been wisely made, and of course the line of negotiation was marked out to us. We had other allies, Sweden and Portugal, for them we had nothing to ask, but that they should retain their possessions. We were under no such engagements with Naples and Hanover; but in his opinion a considerable portion of British strength, of British commerce, and of British interests, ought to be sacrificed for the reconquest and acquisition of the kingdom of Naples for its former master. As to Hanover, though the king might not wish his faithful subjects here to sacrifice their interests for his sovereignty in that electorate, yet the House would concur with him, that this country was bound to see that the interests of the elector of Hanover were not neglected. The negotiation was not, however, broken off on account of Hanover: the great point of the French, it was evident from the papers, was to separate us from our allies. Large offers were made in the first instance to separate us from Russia; when these were rejected, the attempt was made to separate Russia from England. During this attempt the terms of the French rose, yet we were to hold Malta, next the Cape of Good Hope, then India, afterwards Hanover, the three first places in our power, and which, whilst our naval superiority remained, could not be taken from us. For these we were to give up all our conquests made upon the enemy and his allies; to cede Sicily and confirm the French in the possession of Dalmatia. The plenipotentiaries acted right in waiting for other terms, yet it was evident that the fate of the negotiation was dreaded when the emperor left Paris.

Lord Hawkesbury concurred in many parts of the address of thanks, but on one part of the conduct of government he could not speak so favourably. The declaration of his majesty made actual possession the basis of the treaty; but the papers proved that, in the negotiation, this was never in the contemplation of the French government. This his lordship proved by reference to the papers; and he entered into a long irrelavent tale on the state of the enemy, the present flourishing state of our finances, and the increase of our commercial advantages. He agreed with the noble mover on various points, and rejoiced upon a variety of other points; and he thought that the basis of the negotiation ought to have been set down in writing.

Lord Sidmouth called the attention of the House to the terms of actual possession, or *uti possidetis*, as the pedants of the two houses choose to call it; and he endeavoured to prove from the papers, that this was substantially, though not in so many words, allowed by the French. He then made a long tirade upon Hanover, the usurpation of Bonaparte, a probable reverse of his for-

tune, and flourishing state of our finances.—Lord Grosvenor believed, that there could be only one opinion on one point; that the negotiation had been conducted with perfect honour and sincerity by his majesty's ministers. From this topic he digressed to the slave trade, the building of churches, the neglect of the sabbath, the increase of Sunday newspapers, promotion of christian knowledge, and moral improvement; and ended with a quotation from Virgil, on the happiness of a country life. Lord Eldon considered the material error of the negotiation to have been its procrastination, and dwelt much upon the *uti possidetis*.

Lord Grenville now made a general reply, in which he stated the authority of Lord Yarmouth as a proof, that actual possession was allowed by the French to be the basis of the treaty. Lord Yarmouth was enjoined not to negotiate unless this basis was admitted; and although in an unforeseen case, and from the best motives, he had produced his full powers, yet it was the wish of administration that he should not have produced them, unless there was a direct and written recognition of the basis of treaty, which they had before proposed. On no other basis could ministers have wished to continue the negotiation.—Lord Lauderdale regretted, that so much extraneous matter had entered into the debate. He justified the opinion, that actual possession was the basis on which he negotiated; and denied that any incivility had been offered to him at Paris. The address was then voted unanimously.

This subject was introduced three days after, on January the 6th, into the House of Commons, by Lord Howick, who made a very long speech upon the occasion. He lamented the death of Mr. Fox in very pathetic terms; after which he proceeded to prove, that, however the termination of the negotiation might be estimated, no means were left unemployed to obtain such a peace as might be consistent with the honour, the interests, and the prosperity of the nation. On entering upon the negotiation, the basis laid was, that we were to negotiate in conjunction with Russia, and also on the basis of actual possession. The first overture came from France, in a letter from M. Talleyrand, inviting a friendly discussion; and this gentleman avowed the basis of actual possession in these words—The Emperor desires nothing which England possesses. You are great at sea: France is powerful by land; and France is willing to make great concessions for the sake of peace.——A discussion took place, and the letters between Mr. Fox and Mr. Talleyrand sufficiently shew on what terms it was on both sides conducted. The Speaker then detailed the history of Lord Yarmouth's mission, and laboured to prove that the French expression, *nous ne vous demandons rien*, was confirmation of the basis of actual possession. The change of ground was imputed to the French, and it was concluded as unquestionable, that the honour and cause of the country remained unsullied.

The delay in the negotiation was declared to be unavoidable; and it was peremptorily asserted, that it did not prevent an arrangement with Prussia. Our good faith towards our allies cannot be impeached, which was proved in our conduct towards Russia, and stipulations for Portugal, Sweden, and Turkey. Lord H. then endeavoured to shew, that there never was an opportunity of procuring such terms as would have been adequate to the just pretensions, and consistent with the honour and interests of the country. This arose from the conditions which France exacted from us, which would have left our allies at its mercy, and rendered the possessions conceded to us insecure. An odd sort of pathetic was introduced into this part of the speech—no less than the breaking of the heart of the brave man who fought for Sicily on the plains of Majda; if that country had been given up without an equivalent. Dalmatia was made also a considerable topic; and it was at length asserted, that every advantage, which the nature of the case admitted, resulted from the part which we had acted. Very sanguine expectations for the future could not be entertained—the event is in the hands of Him who giveth the victory. But it is certain that Bonaparte has never been stopped by submission; and his ambitious projects must be stopped only by bold and strenuous resistance.

Lord Yarmouth rose to refute a

charge gone forth among the public, against him, under the sanction of a great name. He then stated some facts previous to the negotiation, which owed its origin, he believed, to the letter of Mr. Fox, relative to the assassin. At the commencement of it were some points which could not be committed to paper: on this account Talleyrand looked out for a safe person, and fixed upon him, with a stipulation, that there should be no writing upon the subject, that the bond between France and Russia might not be dissolved, in case the negotiation failed. As he had been chosen by Talleyrand to bring a verbal message to England, that choice led to his return with the answer. I wish, Sir, said Lord Yarmouth, that a person better qualified had gone; but if he had, he would not have been allowed to remain twelve hours in Paris, without producing his full powers. On his arrival, he communicated his message, stating actual possession as the basis of the negotiation; and this basis is actually allowed in the second note to Lord Lauderdale. It is not easy to make a private man eat his own words; much less one who has five hundred thousand men at his back. When D'Oubril came to Paris, said his Lordship, the difficulties of my situation were increased; yet I find the observations of a certain nobleman high in office stated in a morning paper in these words — "So precise were ministers upon this point, that Lord Yarmouth was instructed not to produce his full powers to the French ministers, until the propositions, verbally made to him, should be formally confirmed by being committed to writing." The best answer I can make to this is the shortest.—I never did receive such instructions; and it was impossible for me to demand a written acknowledgement until I had produced my full powers to treat as a minister. I carried a paper to the French minister, but he refused to accept it. If government wished for a written document, they ought to have sent me as a minister, not as a post-boy. For the interest of my country I would go in any capacity. Mr. Fox's letter conveys a censure on me, for producing my full powers, by observing, that government would have been better pleased if I had put it off. I could not put it off. I wish I had had instructions how to act in the event of a treaty being concluded with D'Oubril; but I had none.—I wish I had been in *utrumque paratus;* but I had no instructions to come away at that time. The arrival of Lord Lauderdale did not give me the smallest pain; and I should have been glad to retire; but I was fearful that the French would then say, that a change was proposed in the administration by the appointment of a new minister. Terms of a glorious peace were then proposed, but they were refused, and the negotiation was broken off, not for India, or any other British object, but on account of Sicily and Dalmatia, and ministers turned away on their account with as little ceremony as they used in saying, that they had given instructions which were never received.

Lord Howick stated, that no written instruction had been given to the noble lord. He had carried a verbal answer to a verbal message; he went back on the faith of the basis of actual possession. If that basis was not allowed, it was his business in civil terms to demand his passport and leave France. Mr. Montague lamented, in this business, the success of French policy. The first overture he considered to have come from Mr. Fox, and Talleyrand knew how to make the most of the disposition manifested by him for peace. The negotiation was merely a blind, whilst Bonaparte was carrying on his designs more securely against Prussia, with which power it was obviously our interest to have firmly united. Talleyrand chose Lord Yarmouth, because he was a prisoner, and naturally desirous to return home; yet the country ought to have sent back a person better acquainted with diplomacy, and able to encounter the best statesman in France. As to the basis of actual possession, the whole lay between the assertions of his Lordship and Talleyrand. As to the other noble Lord, he had done his duty, in obeying orders. He had borne every indignity that could be heaped upon him. They told him stories as nurses tell their children — the king is gone a hunting; and in fact they completely bamboozled his Lordship.

Sir T. Turton thought that the proceedings of our ambassadors might be concisely summed up: they were in this country when they should have been in France, and they remained in France long after the time when they ought to have dated their departure from it. He endeavoured to shew, that France was not sincere in her professed wishes for peace; and that England had been the dupe of credulity, acted upon by intrigue from the commencement.—Mr. Whitbread felt deep regret in differing so totally as he did from ministers. He divided the history of the negotiation into two parts: 1st, that which comprehended the concern which Mr. Fox took in the transaction; 2d, that which followed his death. The difference in these periods was striking. In the first was all the frankness and simplicity which formed so eminent a feature in Mr. Fox's character. Not a word of the unfortunate phrase *uti possidetis* there occurs; and the papers on the table do not justify the assertion that the ministers used it at that time. If unimportant forms had not been insisted upon, the negotiation might have proceeded, and prevented not merely the fate but the commencement of the Prussian war. On Lord Yarmouth's return to Paris, there is no ground to charge the French minister with duplicity. He told his Lordship that circumstances had occurred to prevent France from acceding to the terms originally proposed. If it is argued, that the expressions of Lord Yarmouth were uttered merely in conversation—so were those of Talleyrand. For myself, said Mr. W., I do not like to hear so much special pleading as to the conduct of the enemy, and so much laxity as to ourselves. He did not see so much blame attributable to the French, as the address stated; nor did he approve of those terms in it, which must inflame the animosity between the two governments, and preclude the door to farther negotiation. Mr. W. vindicated Lord Yarmouth for shewing his full powers; by producing them he did no injury; by refusing to do so he might have produced much mischief. He then entered into an historical view of the war with France, and expressed his hope that ministers would be ready to renew the negotiation whenever a prospect opened of producing a peace honourable to this country. To this latter purpose he moved an amendment to the address, which was rejected without any comments upon it, and without a division.

The silence of the ministers roused the anger of Mr. Canning, who for the space of an hour repeated what had been said before him, and declared, that a common jury could not from the documents before the house lay the failure of the negotiation to the fault of the French. He was not, however, sorry for the rupture of the negotiation, as he confessed, that, when he looked at it, he wished for war, as when he looked at war, he wished for peace. Lord Henry Petty and Mr. Perceval now took part in the debate, without introducing any additional matter; and Lord Howick concluded it by a reply to the main arguments brought against the negotiation, finishing his speech with the presumption, that the ministers had acted right, when one class blamed them for not making peace, another for being too eager to make it. The address was carried nem. con. and that matter is at rest. It must be confessed however, that it is but an unfortunate business. The ministers have not accomplished the wish of Mr. Fox,—to obtain a peace: we shall see whether they will be more successful in his next wish,—the abolition of the slave-trade. The next grand point is economy in the finances, the punishment of defaulters, and disgorging of the sums which have been obtained illegally; and this is the wish of the nation.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

London.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at the Admiralty that two Dutch Indiamen, and a Dutch frigate, have been captured on their return from Batavia, richly laden.

The value of British produce and manufactures exported from the port of London *alone*, to all countries, ex-

cept the East Indies and China, in the three quarters ending the 10th of Oct. 1805, amounted to £7,797,667
Ditto in the three quarters ending Oct. 25, 1806 8,691,811

Balance in favour of the present year £894,144

The value of articles of foreign and colonial growth and manufactures, exported from the port of London alone, in the three quarters, ending the 10th of Oct. 1805, £4,156,692
Ditto, ending October 10, 1806 - - 4,176,620

Balance in favour of the present year - £19,928

Owing to the encouragement given by Government to the Newfoundland Fisheries, it appears, that in the year 1805, 467 ships, 57,997 tons, and 3514 men, were employed in the export of its produce; and in 1806, 577 ships, 64,667 tons, and 4336 men, were employed, making an increase to the shipping interest of this country, of 110 ships, 11,670 tons, and 822 men, in this trade alone.

The London Dock Company has obtained leave to bring a Bill into Parliament to enable them to purchase certain Water Works in the parishes of Stratford, West Ham, Bow, Bromley, Mile End, and Stepney; and also to amend the several acts for making Wet Docks, and other Works, for the accommodation of shipping, commerce, and revenue, in the port of London.

The owners of estates in, and inhabitants of, the parish of Stratford-le-Bow, near London, and of about twenty other parishes in the eastern part of London, have presented a petition to the House of Commons, stating that they have not a sufficient supply of good and wholesome water; and as the said parishes are become very populous, and the number of houses and buildings of late years greatly increased, the inhabitants would, in case of accidents by fire, be exposed to the most calamitous losses and inconveniences, unless more effectual provision be made for furnishing them with an additional supply of water.

It appears, from an abstract of the Estimates of the Army Services, for the year 1807, presented to the House of Commons, that the expences for Great Britain amount to 10,246,370l. 2s. 7d. and for Ireland 3,914,581l. 9s. 9d. making a total of 14,160,951l. 10s. 4d.

It is said that application will be made to Parliament in the present session, for an act to build a bridge over the Thames from the Strand, and to form a new road direct from Covent Garden Market to the Obelisk, in St. George's Fields.

During the month of December, the tide in the river Thames has been frequently remarkably high, and the inhabitants residing in the low streets in the vicinity of the river at London, have been in the greatest consternation. When the water was in its greatest state of elevation, the several sewers being filled with the strong current which rushed into them, burst in several places, filling the different cellars, and store-rooms, and other places, which were under the level of the streets, with water. From Charing-Cross to the end of Downing-street, every cellar and area were filled, and the fires extinguished. Lord Melbourne's, Lord Whitworth's, and the Earl of Fife's houses, also the Sutling House at the Horse Guards, were among those which suffered most.

At Rotherhithe, Lambeth, and Milbank, as well as at the newly-embanked cut at the isle of Dogs, serious injury was occasioned by the inundation.

At Hampton, Sunbury, Chertsey, and similar places near the banks of the Thames, the whole of the country was under water; and Kingston and Putney-bridges were for a time nearly impassable.

The following is the quantity of porter brewed by the twelve principal houses in London, in the half-year, between July 5, 1806, and Janury 5, 1807:

	Barrels.
Meux	76,456
Brown and Parry	60,485
Barclay	56,775
Hanbury	49,848
Whitbread	47,806
F. Calvert	32,138
Shum	24,916
Goodwyn	20,047

Clowes	18,362
Elliott	16,131
Taylor	14,742
Pickard	14,115

About two years ago, a large number of ancient coins, deposited in an urn, were found in the grounds of Henry Stevens, Esq. at Mile End, near London; and a short time since a second urn was found in the grounds of the same gentleman. It was about three feet below the surface, and contained a great number of gold, silver, copper, and brass coins, of very ancient dates, the latest appearing to be of Julius Cæsar. There are a great number of coins of Roman Kings, Prætors, &c. and it is said several of the most perfect are of Romulus and Remus, but we think this must be a mistake, as the coins which have the figures of those two personages, on the reverse, sucking a wolf, were not struck by them but in after ages.

Married.] At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Hunt, R. N. to Mrs. Orrok, relict of the late Wemys Orrok, Esq. commander in the East India Company's Service.—At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, the Rev. Edmund Watts, of Southampton-street, to Miss Reeve, of Reading.—By special licence, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Hon. and Rev. R. Bagot, to Lady Harriet Villiers, youngest daughter of the Countess Dowager of Jersey.—Capt. G. Prescott, of the 4th Garrison Battalion, to Miss H. Skinner, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Skinner, of the Royal Engineers.—At St. Mary-la-Bonne, the Rev. H. Dawson, of Babergh-place, Suffolk, to Miss Frances Powell, daughter of the late Rev. James Powell, rector of Church Lawford, Warwickshire.

Died.] In Oxford-street, Colonel William Rickart Hepburn, of Rickarton, Kincardineshire.—Dec. 19. Mr. Towry, wife of Captain Towry of the Royal Navy, and daughter of George Chamberlaine, Esq. of Devonshire-place.—26. At Hoxton, John Dutton, Esq. Clerk of the Northern Ports in his Majesty's Customs.—29. Carey Bayley, Esq. aged 75, one of the Ancients of the New Inn, and many years Treasurer of that Society.—Jan. 1. In Portman-square, J. Moffatt, Esq. aged 77, one of the oldest Directors of the Sun Fire Office.—3. In Great Cumberland-street, John Laird, Esq. formerly Chief Surgeon and President of the Medical Board on the Bengal Establishment; selected by the late Sir Eyre Coote, and by the revered Marquis Cornwallis, to officiate as Surgeon at Head-quarters, during the Mysore Wars of 1780 and 1792. On both those occasions, as well as in the course of his long professional practice in India, he constantly distinguished himself by the tenderness and humanity with which he exercised its important duties. In the sphere of private life he displayed the most liberal and benevolent disposition, united with a generous and extensive hospitality, which whilst it strengthened the natural attachment of his best and dearest connections, secured to him the esteem of every man to whom his name and character were known.—3. The Rev. William Gilbank, Rector of St. Ethelburga, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester.—5. At Hammersmith, Mr. Thomas Wiffin, late one of his Majesty's Messengers.—At his Chambers, in Staple Inn, Holborn, far advanced in years, Isaac Reed. Esq. Barrister at law. He was, perhaps, better acquainted with English Literature than any of his contemporaries, and particularly with dramatic works. His annotations on Shakspeare, of whose works he revised several editions, are always marked by plain good sense and knowledge. He led a very retired and sedentary life, but he freely enjoyed the society of his friends; and though he never took an active part in conversation, yet upon a reference to his judgment and experience, he readily gave his opinion, which was generally brief, but uniformly just and satisfactory. He was remarkably simple in his habits; and as a proof of the easy quietness of his temper, he was always upon good terms with his brother commentator on our great bard, Mr. Steevens. His morals were unimpeachable, and he was friendly and benevolent; but though meek and reserved in his habits, his spirit roused with indignation upon every instance of meanness or depravity. Mr. Reed's collection of books, which were chiefly English, is, perhaps, the most extensive that any private individual ever possessed; and he had recently made

arrangements for disposing of great part of it. His death will be lamented by many friends, but particularly by a select few, who formed a club, of which he had long been president, and which consists of some of the most respectable characters in the metropolis. Mr. Reed, many years ago, published "The Biographia Dramatica," founded upon "Baker's Companion to the Playhouse." The biographical department of this work is the result of diligent enquiry, and is written in the true spirit of candour; his strictures on the productions of the English drama display sound judgment and correct taste. He edited the collection of old plays, in twelve volumes, published by Dodsley, in 1780, which has been since republished. He was also the conductor of the European Magazine for many years, but disposed of his property in it a few months ago, and relinquished all literary pursuits of an active nature. No man was more conversant with English books, both ancient and modern; and no man more willing to assist the literary undertakings of others.—6. Aged 64, Mr. Christopher Brown, of Oxford Arms Passage, Warwick-lane, well known among the booksellers of the metropolis, of the last, as well as the present generation. In early life he was placed in the house of Baldwin, of Paternoster-row, where he remained for seven years, and acquired a knowledge of the bookselling business. He then engaged himself to the late Mr. Longman, as an assistant, and continued to serve him, with unswerving integrity and fidelity, during the long period of 35 years; and after that gentleman retired, and relinquished the business in favour of his son, the present Mr. Longman, Mr. Brown remained, as an honourable fixture, in his place, for seven years longer; when, in a manner, and under circumstances highy creditable to all parties, he was induced to retire from the fatigues of a long life of labour and exertion, to pass the evening of his days in tranquillity. It will be deemed no trivial eulogium, to say of him, and it may be asserted with truth, that wherever he was known he was respected. As a servant, no man ever evinced more integrity, or more solicitude to promote the interest of his employer; as a friend, no one could be more sincere and faithful; and as a husband and father, no one more tender, indulgent, and affectionate.—At Chelsea, aged 70, Colonel Robson, many years in the Hon. East India Company's service, and late Lieutenant Governor of the island of St. Helena.—7. At Kensington Palace, Peggen Hale, Esq. banker of Bond-st.—In Charles-street, Manchester Square, Lady Head, relict of Sir Edmund Head, Bart.—8. At Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, after a short illness, in the 57th year of his age, universally regretted, James Hatch, Esq. of Claybury Hall, Essex, for which county he served the office of High Sheriff, in 1794; he married in 1775, Wilhelmina Caroline Addington, by whom he had two sons, who died during his lifetime, and three daughters who survive him. In the duties of a husband, father, and friend, he was exemplary; and the poor of his extensive neighbourhood will long regret the loss of a kind and liberal benefactor.—Mr. Samuel Chiffney, a celebrated jockey on the turf. He published a few years ago, a small work relating to his professional pursuits, entitled "Genius Genuine," for which he very modestly charged five guineas. He was the sole inventor of the Patent Bits, and was formerly rider for the late Lord Grosvenor, the Duke of Bedford, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and several other noblemen and gentlemen. He was not inferior to any jockey in the kingdom, though he was in several instances much condemned; but as some of the parties are yet living, who were interested in those nicely-defined principles of trickery, in which, because the law has not exactly provided the proper remedy, though it has for robbery on the highway, all the truth has never yet been told. Sam Chiffney's particular and easy seat on horseback, and his occasionally riding with a slack bridle, for which he states his reasons in "Genius Genuine," and his very singular method of bringing his horse, when running at full speed, to change his leg, which he accomplished in so quick and masterly a manner, will cause him to be long remembered by the amateurs of the turf.—12. Louis Balan, Esq. late his Prussian Majesty's Coun-

sellor of Legation.—16, at Lambeth, Captain John Larmour, of the Royal Navy. He was promoted to the rank of Post in 1800.—17, Francis Goold, Esq. one of the proprietors and manager of the Opera House.—18, at his chambers, Lincoln's Inn, Wentworth Bunley, Esq.—22, at his house, in Palace Yard, James Simmons, Esq. M. P. for Canterbury, and late an eminent bookseller in that city.—— Lately, at his house, in Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, where he resided forty years, George Stubbs, the celebrated painter and anatomist. He was born at Liverpool, in 1724, where he early in life was distinguished by the superiority of his anatomical researches. When about thirty years of age, he went to Rome for improvement in his studies, and when he afterwards settled in London, was not less celebrated for his talents as a painter. From this combination of science, he was enabled in 1766 to complete his noble and useful work "The Anatomy of the Horse, including a particular description of the Bones, Cartilages, Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, and Glands; in eighteen Tables, all done from Nature." In order to pay greater attention to this grand work, which reflects the greatest honour on its author, he secluded himself for ten months at Horsted, near Barton, in Lincolnshire. Mr. Stubbs dissected a great number of horses for the sake of attaining that certainty and accuracy for which his engravings will ever be highly valued by the curious in comparative anatomy. His original drawings were all his own, and the plates were likewise engraved by his own hand. From the time of the publication of this book to the period of the death of this great artist, his talents were unremittingly exerted in both the branches of science, which he so successfully had cultivated. As a painter of animals he, to the last, remained unrivalled, and his profound skill in anatomy was only equalled by his unabated perseverance in the study. He may almost be called the Inventor of a peculiar species of Painting Landscapes, &c. on large plates of enamel; of which some most valuable specimens will appear when his collection shall be brought forward for sale in the early part of next year. The prints which he published, are, The Farmer's Wife and Raven, with its companion the Labourers,--the Haymakers and Reapers; the Lion and Horse, where the lion is on the back of the horse, tearing his shoulder, its companion, the Frightened Horse, representing the horse and lion meeting before the attack: both these paintings were engraved by Laurie; Four shooting pieces, engraved by Woollett; a Spanish Pointer, the original painting in the possession of James Sayer, Esq. of Richmond, Surrey, engraved by Woollett; the Horse and Lioness, and the Lion and Stag, both engraved by Green; the Lioness and Lion, engraved by Stubbs, jun.; Brood Mares, and their Foals; Phaeton riding through the Clouds in his Fiery Chariot, with another design of the same subject, both engraved by Green; Mask, a brown Race Horse with his Pedigree; the famous Horse Eclipse, the property of the late Captain O'Kelly, engraved by Burke; Phillis, a fine pointer of Lord Clermont's, engraved by B. Green; a Spanish Pointer; Bandy, an Arabian, belonging to Lord Grosvenor; and portraits of some other Horses and Dogs. At the time of his death he had completed all the anatomical preparations, and prepared the finished drawings for an elaborate work, which he had very much at heart, and of which he lived to publish only three parts out of six, under the title of "A Comparative Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body, with that of a Tiger, and common Fowl; in thirty Tables." The first number contained an Explanation of the Skeleton; the second, a View of the External Parts of the Human Body, and an Enumeration of the Parts lying under them, with a description of the common Integuments; and the third, the Common Integuments taken off with the Membrana Adiposa and Fat. In the fourth, fifth, and sixth numbers, Mr. Stubbs intended to describe the first, second, and third Layers of Muscles taken off. Mr. Stubbs' habits of life were almost as extraordinary as his intellectual attainments. He was always a very early riser, and his constitution continued robust to

the last. Long after he was fourscore, he has often walked from Seymour-street to Fleet-street, and back again before the regular hour of breakfast. He enjoyed an excellent state of health, was remarkably abstemious, ate little, and for the last forty years drank only water.

Wales.

On Christmas-day, a dreadful accident happened at Conway Ferry, owing to the sinking of the ferry-boat, by which accident the following persons lost their lives:—Peter Allison, belonging to the house of Heard and Bell, Merchants, Liverpool. John Godwin, Cowbridge, Staffordshire. John Hunt, Esq. his address at J. Heard's, Ballast-Office, Dublin. Thomas Tipton, the guard. —— Carpenter, a son of the guard of that name, coming from school from Yorkshire. Richard Edwards, smith, Holyhead. Charles Harrison, Limeric, Ireland, not yet found—his trunk picked up. Francis Rouse, Conway. Thomas Hughes, Thomas Roberts, Owen Jones, and John Reynolds, Boatmen, Conway. They were principally passengers come by the mail coach, and going to Ireland.

Saved.—Roberts, tanner, Holyhead, by the assistance of the mail bag. A boatman, by the assitance of a trunk.

Scotland.

A project in the highest degree important is now under contemplation in Scotland. It is a tunnel or subterraneous communication under the Frith of Forth, to be formed at a little distance from Queen's Ferry. The distance from shore to shore is about two miles, and the capital required will be at least 160,000l. The work will require four years to be executed.

The whole of the Scotch coast has lately suffered much from the unusual height of the tide, both of the sea and the rivers.

At Rothesay, the tide lately rose so high, that both the quays were covered with water, and many barrels of herrings were washed over. The water in the houses of that port was 48 inches deep.

The Lord Provost and Council of Edinburgh have presented a petition to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill to empower them to erect a draw-bridge across Leith Harbour, and to make the proper avenues to the same; and to erect shades on the quays of the dock at the said port for the accommodation of trade.

The brig Fortitude, Capt. Millar, of Arbroath, having sailed from that port for Leith, encountered in St. Andrew's Bay, a heavy storm, and returned to the former place on the following afternoon. Unfortunately, in attempting to enter the harbour, her bow struck the pier, and so violent was the shock, that her head was completely driven in, and becoming unmanageable, drifted a little and sunk at the back of the east rampart, The captain and crew, with two passengers, were in a most perilous situation, when the life-boat was launched, and the whole were brought safely on shore. The exertions of Mr. Wm. Butcher were very great on this occasion, and entitle him not only to the thanks of the parties saved, but also of every friend of humanity.

The people in the north of Scotland have lately been alarmed with the supposition that an enemy's ship was on the coast, and the Thurso volunteers embarked with considerable spirit to act as circumstances might require; but the suspicious ship proved to be an American lugger, on her passage from Denmark to Liverpool, and all apprehensions were immediately done away.

Ireland.

A special commission has been opened at Sligo and Cavan, for the trial of persons calling themselves Thrashers, who have been guilty of the most violent outrages in that unhappy country. These riotous people have been so vigilantly and actively pursued, that little further mischief is expected from them.

It is intended to erect a new gaol in the city of Cork, sufficient to contain the necessary and distinct apartments for eighty felons and forty debtors, and for the king's evidence, common halls, baths, and other accommodations required by the laws of Ireland, with sufficient courts, yards, guard-houses, &c.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

America.—(North.)

The Meeting of Congress took place on the first of December, when a Message from the President was de-

livered in the usual form. [In our next will be given the Message at length.]

A Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, was signed, in the beginning of January, by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and America.

America.—(South.)

Dispatches have been received in London, from Sir Home Popham, announcing that the British forces at Buenos Ayres were obliged to surrender to a detachment of Spanish troops from Monte Video, assisted by the town's people and militia of the country, on the 12th of August, under capitulation, the terms of which were not afterwards observed by the Spaniards.

General Miranda has arrived at Trinidad, having been unable to effect the conquest of the Caraccas, as he expected, owing to his force not being sufficiently strong.

France.

The accounts from the French army, which has penetrated about 70 miles beyond Warsaw, have been lately so full of contradiction that it is difficult to separate the truth from the evidently fabricated details of French success.

By a decree of Bonaparte, dated at Posen in Poland, Dec. 15, 1806, all English merchandize, seized at Hamburgh, is immediately to be removed to France.

Holland.

On the 12th of January, a vessel laden with 10,000 pounds weight of gunpowder, from Amsterdam, and destined for Delft, lying in the Papenburg canal at Leyden, by some means took fire and blew up. This explosion was the occasion of the destruction of all the houses in the vicinity of the canal, and the premature death of some hundreds of the inhabitants.

Indies.—(East.)

In consequence of some frivolous and impolitic regulations respecting the native troops, in destroying the distinguishing marks of casts, they mutinied at Vellore, and after having surrounded the barracks, poured in a dreadful fire of musketry, by which a great number of European soldiers fell victims to their fury. They were, however, soon quelled by the timely arrival and exertions of a body of English cavalry from Arcot, who cut down about 600 of the insurgents, and 200 more were subsequently shot.

Indies.—(West.)

A new revolution has taken place in St. Domingo, and Dessalines, the late emperor, has been put to death, as a tyrant and common oppressor. General Christophe has assumed the government, as provincial chief of Hayti, until the constitution shall have definitively conferred upon him that august title. A proclamation has been issued relative to these events by the principal ministers and generals of the army.

Prussia.

The French army is still in possession of Berlin, and the greater part of the Prussian territory.

The King of Prussia has recently issued a proclamation, by which he has cashiered several of his generals, and new regulated the mode of preferment in his army.

Russia.

The command of the Russian army has been entrusted to General Kamiensky, who was bred under General Suwarrow; he has accordingly joined the troops, and assumed the direction of the military movements against the French.

An official Bulletin has been published at Dantzic by General Manstein, who commands there, stating that the French army has been defeated by the Russians, with the loss of 40,000 men, and 80 pieces of artillery. The battle is mentioned to have taken place on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of December, and was fought at Ostrolenka, about 70 miles from Warsaw.

Spain.

The Prince of Peace having married a sister of the King of Spain, has assumed the title of Royal Highness.

The King of Spain has forbidden the circulation in that country of the newspapers printed at Paris in the Spanish language.

Sweden.

All the Jews resident in Gottenburgh have been assembled by an order of the king, before the town-council, and required to declare whether they held any communication with the Sanhedrim of the Jews at Paris; and that if any of them did, they

would be ordered to quit the kingdom immediately.

Switzerland.

While other countries are swallowed up by political revolutions, this unhappy country seems to be destined to undergo some physical changes which threaten its ruin. Smaller falls of pieces of mountains, in the united cantons of Uri and Berne, preceded the great avalanche at Goldau. At present the finely cultivated plains around Sempach Lake are laid completely under water. Besides this hitherto luxuriant district, large fields are daily sinking below the waters, and the greatest part of the road round Sempach is annihilated. In some places the sunken ground is already 70 feet below water. There has been no accurate account of the loss of men and cattle. The German cantons have also suffered very considerably. It is said that the Pfannenberg, which overhangs the town of Bregenz on the Bodenlake has been rent asunder. The chasm in it, which was four feet broad, is now forty feet in length. A second rent has been since made, and an earthquake was experienced.

Turkey.

An English fleet under Admiral Louis, consisting of seven ships of war, arrived in the Dardanelles about the end of November. The admiral was received by the Ottoman ministers with the utmost distinction.

GAZETTE LETTERS.

Captain Parry, of his Majesty's sloop Spitfire, in a letter to Commodore Owen, dated Dec. 29, 1806, states the capture, by that ship, of the Deux Freres lugger privateer, of 14 guns, and 55 men.

Jan. 13, 1807.—Lord Collingwood incloses the following from Captain Pearse:

Halcyon, Gibraltar Bay, Dec. 18, 1806.

MY LORD---I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that on the 13th instant, at eight in the morning, Cape St. Martins S.S.W. six leagues, I perceived three sail standing out from the land towards me: being on contrary tacks we closed fast: when within four or five miles, I discovered they were vessels of war (a ship, a brig, and a zebeck), and shortly after steered directly for me: seeing they were superior, and five settees seen from the tops coming from the same quarter, I judged it prudent (as they seemed determined to bring me to action) to close with them as soon as possible, and decide the contest before any assistance could be given from the other five: at half past ten (being nearly within musket-shot) they hoisted Spanish colours, and commenced action. As soon as I got abreast of the second vessel, I got on the other tack, and brought them to closer action, which lasted till twelve o'clock, when their fire slackened: at half past, being nearly a calm, the brig and zebeck hauled away to the southward, assisted by their boats and sweeps, the ship then nearest to us endeavouring to do the same to the northward, we swept after her, and in an hour got close alongside, when she struck her colours. She proved to be a Spanish polacre ship privateer, the Neptuno dios de los Mares, of fourteen guns and seventy-two men, from Denio, going on a cruize between Minorca and the coast of Africa, with the other two in company; who, I am sorry to say, made their escape, but not before their fire had been silenced. The five settees, when within three miles, seeing the ship deserted, returned to the shore, and went into the port of Denia. Though extraordinary, I am happy to say we had none killed, and only three wounded; Lieut. Briggs, my first, by a splinter in the arm, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's notice; Lieut. Pearse, who has been acting three years and a half in this vessel; and one seaman: the loss of the enemy must be great. The wounded from the ship are doing well, nine in all. I give your Lordship the full particulars of this event, and trust my attacking so very superior a force (seeing they were resolutely determined to bring me to action) will meet your Lordship's approbation, knowing I could depend upon my officers and ship's company, whose cool, brave, and steady conduct on this, as on former occasions, almost ensured me success before the action commenced, they merit my warmest acknowledgments.

The force opposed to the Halcyon was, Neptuno dios de los Mares, fourteen twelve pounders and seventy-two men; La Virgin di Solidad, fourteen twelve and eight pounders, and seventy-eight men; El Vives, twelve eight and six-pounders, and sixty-five men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. W. PEARSE.

Lord Gardner incloses a letter from Captain Brisbane, stating his capturing, on the 4th of January, in the Alcmene frigate, a French cutter privateer, named Le Courier, mounting seven brass carronades, and man-

ned with seventy-four men, formerly H. M. hired armed cutter the Alert. She had been four days from Morlaix, and had not made any capture.

STATE PAPERS.

Proclamation of his Prussian Majesty to the inhabitants of Silesia.

"Brave Inhabitants of Silesia,—Among the mournful events which have taken place during the course of the present war, there is nothing that has so much filled with grief the heart of his Majesty, as to see a considerable part of his provinces and faithful subjects oppressed by the weight of sufferings, which must be the inevitable consequence of a war, in which the enemy, by his manner of making war, unusual in our time, entirely exhausts the country through which he passes, with forced requisitions of every kind, and by the large bodies of marauders who swarm round his disciplined armies, and who, incapable of sparing, treat the armed warrior and the unhappy peaceable inhabitant with the same cruelty, and every where leave behind them traces of the grossest barbarity, deserts, and ashes; even where, through fear of violence, the unarmed inhabitants have shewn the greatest submission, in the reception of those destroying hordes.

"His Majesty perceives that his faithful Silesian provinces are now threatened with the same wretched fate.

"It insensibly grieves his Majesty, that he is prevented by the situation of affairs, which renders his presence necessary at other points, from hastening in person to the aid of his faithful Silesians, who have at all times, and under all circumstances, rewarded the paternal care of their monarch for the welfare and prosperity of their country, by the most unshaken attachment to the House of Prussia.

"The enemy boasts—favoured by fortune, so liable to change, and not less favoured by the treachery of base traitors—that he has already annihilated the whole force of the Prussian monarchy.

"But he knows not that his Majesty is at this moment at the head of a formidable army, which burns with eagerness to engage the oppressors of the country.

"He knows not, or appears not to wish to know, that the Monarch of Prussia finds himself surrounded by a guard, which no force, no misfortunes, no talisman can subdue—the unalterable love of his people.

"He knows not that every day thousands of volunteers offer themselves, with arms in their hands, to set bounds to his progress, and that the Silesians display no less activity and energy in defence of their King and Country, than to defend their property from unexampled rapacity.

"He flatters himself with the doubts he is anxious to disseminate of the promised aid of Russia.

"But he deceives himself in his hopes; the most sacred and inviolate fulfilment of all treaties entered into is one of the principal traits in the character of the noble-minded Sovereign of all the Russias.

"Already two formidable Russian armies have arrived near the banks of the Vistula, while a third, much more numerous, is advancing by rapid marches.

"Already legions of patriots, voluntarily armed and used to battle, are preparing to join the armies in the field.

"His Majesty, under these circumstances, depends on the attachment of his Silesian States and Subjects, who have at all times, both by word and deed, given the most manifest proofs of their unshaken fidelity; and he believes that, by the appointment, *ad interim*, of one of the most distinguished of them, his Excellency the Prince of Anhalt Pless, to be Governo-General of Silesia, he gives them a proof of his confidence and good will. Conducted by this prince, who has gloriously signalised himself in the course of the war, the States, and all classes of the inhabitants of Silesia, will certainly exert themselves to contribute all in their power, in conjunction with the forces which his Majesty will send to their assistance, to defend their country, and their own province in particular.

"Invested with full powers by his Majesty, I therefore hereby call on all and each of the inhabitants of the Silesian provinces, to bear cheerfully the sacrifices and burdens which probably may be necessary for the attainment of this great object, and the rather as they not only can bear no proportion to the enormous sacrifices to which they must be subjected, should the enemy succeed in his attempt to conquer Silesia, but as in due time they will be rewarded by his Majesty, and as far as possible made good.

"Given at Breslaw, the 3d of December, 1806.

"Count Von Gotzen,

"Major and Flugel Adjutant to his Majesty the King"

Official Note of M. Bourienne, French Minister at Hamburgh.

Schwerin, Dec. 22.—The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor and King to the States of Lower Saxony, has received orders, in the name of his Sovereign, to declare to the Ministry of his Highness the Duke of Mecklenburgh

Schwerin, that in consequence of a passage granted to the Russian troops through Mecklenburg, their long continuance in that country, and the support afforded them, it appears that these accommodations must have been the result of an intimate alliance between that country and Russia, but at the same time inconsistent with the duties of neutrality; France, therefore, cannot acknowledge the neutrality of Mecklenburg. Besides, as the Governor of Mecklenburg was invested with a command in the Russian army, he cannot be looked upon in no other light than as serving under the colours of the principal enemy of France. Mecklenburg, in consequence of various connections, has an immediate interest in the affairs of Russia; and, under the present circumstances, when the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, contrary to all right, and even without the least pretext, has violated the independence of the Ottoman Porte, and, in fact, made itself master of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia; a measure in respect to Mecklenburg, which has a tendency to retaliate, cannot be neglected; it is a measure warranted by justice, and equally required by sound policy, and the interests of France.

The undersigned is therefore charged to declare,

1. That it is the will of the Emperor and King, on account of the assistance which this country has afforded to his enemies, that it shall be considered as having made a common cause with them.

2. That the future and ultimate fate of Mecklenburg will depend upon the conduct which Russia shall observe towards Moldavia and Wallachia.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to assure the Ministry of his Highness the Duke of Mecklenburg of his particular esteem. "BOURIENNE."

Hamburgh, Nov. 27, 1806."

Proclamation of his Prussian Majesty, inserted by authority in the Konigsberg Gazette, Dec. 1, 1806.

"The battle of the 14th of October, notwithstanding the courageous efforts of his Majesty's armies, has been so unfortunate for the Prussian arms, that the road to the capital, and even to the very heart of his Majesty's dominions, has been left open to the enemy; the King was, therefore, induced to offer terms for an armistice, of which he had every reason to expect a cordial acceptance on the part of the enemy, as, in the midst of the battle, he received a letter from the Emperor Napoleon, full of friendly expressions; but to this offer of armistice the door of acceptance was shut, unless the King consented, as the basis of a peace, to certain sacrifices, incompatible with his honour and dignity.

"The King, who saw the full extent and magnitude of the misfortunes and dangers which unavoidably surrounded his faithful subjects, preferred an immediate and certain tranquillity, to the remote and uncertain prospect of the return of the fortune of war in his favour; his Majesty, therefore, immediately took the resolution of making such sacrifices, however great they might be, as were compatible with the interests of his throne, and accordingly sent the Minister of State, the Marquis Lucchesini, as early as the 18th of October, with ample diplomatic powers, to the head-quarters of the Emperor and King Napoleon. The sacrifices which the King had agreed to on receiving the first dispatches from Marquis Lucchesini (to whom, in order to accelerate the business, his Majesty had sent Major-General Zastrow), were so adequate to the advantages which the enemy by the fortune of a single day had gained, that so early as the 30th of October they were respectively acknowledged, and received as the basis of a treaty for peace, by the Plenipotentiary, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, Duroc; upon this basis the peace itself was to have been concluded without delay, and the King, on his own part, took all the necessary measures to provide that the conditions of peace should be punctually fulfilled, immediately after the signing of the preliminaries thereof. The Emperor Napoleon, on the contrary, refused to put a stop to hostilities, and allowed his army not only to enjoy the advantages they already possessed, but to proceed in acquiring new conquests, and even all the provinces of the King on the Oder and the Warte, destitute of garrisons, were inundated with French troops, and thus those defenceless provinces felt all the horrors of war, as well as the capital.

"At the head-quarters of the Emperor, even four days after the acceptance of the conditions of peace, a seditious proclamation was printed, published, and distributed, tending to produce an insurrection or disturbances and rebellion among the subjects of his Majesty in South Prussia. Wherever the enemy's troops could find their way, the property of the King was taken possession of, the royal treasures were seized, and it was attempted to seduce the servants of his Majesty from their lawful allegiance, and an oath was even tendered to them, whereby they were required to swear fealty to the enemy.

"Those facts create a suspicion that the Emperor was not serious in his intention of concluding a peace upon the basis already understood by the plenipotentiaries of both

nations. The unceasing, but ineffectual endeavours of the plenipotentiaries of the King, not to break off entirely the thread of communication between the two belligerent powers, proved clearly to his Majesty that his suspicion was well-grounded, more particularly as the positive declaration, "That the Emperor, knowing the situation in which Prussia has been placed since the unfortunate battle of the 14th, must take advantage of that situation for the conclusion of his peace with England and Russia," leaves no doubt remaining with respect to the intentions of France.

"After this, the formally concluded basis for peace was entirely set aside, and instead of it an armistice was proposed on the part of the French, at the very moment when it was thought that the basis of a definitive peace had been settled, and each new advantage gained in the interim by the French, now increased the severity of the demands made upon Prussia.

"After having indulged themselves in so many illusory hopes, the Plenipotentiaries of the King at last thought themselves justified to conclude, on the 16th of November, the armistice hereafter inserted, *verbatim*, in order to put a stop to the continually increasing demands of the enemy. This document was accompanied by the official declaration of the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, the contents of which prove more clearly than any thing that had gone before, that Prussia would only flatter herself in vain, if she cherished the most distant hope of a secure or lasting peace, notwithstanding the unheard of sacrifices which the armistice imposed upon her.

"But if the King himself even had indulged such a hope, it was no longer in his power to fulfil those conditions in that armistice with regard to the return of the Russian armies, because, as the French troops during the Negotiation had advanced even to the Vistula, his Majesty was not in a situation to stop the march of the Russian armies, when their own frontiers were menaced by the enemy. Thus no choice was left to the King; he was obliged to refuse his ratification of the armistice which the Grand Marshal Duroc brought to his head-quarters at Osterode, on the 22d of November.

"If any alternative remained, it was one that implied the accomplishing of impossibilities, viz. to invite the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to unite with his Majesty, and agree upon the basis of a negotiation with the Emperor Napoleon for a general peace.

"This has been done, and though there were but feeble hopes of the success of such an attempt, yet the King did not recall the Marquis Lucchesini from the head-quarters of the Emperor and King.

"During the time that the King was thus exhausting all the resources in his power to stop the effusion of human blood, he was nevertheless busily occupied in bringing forward all the means of resistance which God had given him.

"While the fortresses, provided with ample means of defence, such as those of Stettin, Custrin, Magdeburg, &c. have been delivered up to the enemy in a most scandalous manner by their respective commanders, the other fortresses of the country, particularly those on the banks of the Vistula, have been now put in the best possible state of defence, and entrusted to the command of brave and honourable officers. The rest of the marching regiments which were quartered or encamped near the Vistula and Warre, shall be united with a well-disciplined and brave army brought to the assistance of the King by his true friend and faithful ally the Emperor Alexander.

"While these united troops attack the enemy, a new and numerous army, which is began to be collected, well disciplined, and equipped for war, shall follow their fellow-soldiers to the field of glory. Above all, the King relies on the support of that people, who gloriously fought the battle in the seven years war against almost all Europe, and who did not despond nor waver in their allegiance to their monarch, even when the capital, and the greatest part of the kingdom, were in the possession of the enemy; his Majesty looks with confidence to the support of that people, who, upon that occasion, in the midst of unheard of perils and calamities, evinced an energy and firmness which has merited the applause of the present age, and secured them that of future generations.

"At the present moment there are even greater calls upon our energies, than there were at the period of the above calamities. We now struggle for all that is dear and honourable to us as a nation, or sacred to humanity. To preserve the independence and existence of the nation alone, the King took up arms: this the nation, nay the whole world knows: and the enemy will not be able to deceive the people by the phantom of a pretended coalition, of the existence of which he cannot produce the least evidence.

"In her former struggles in the seven years war, Prussia stood alone, or at least without any material assistance from any other power. She then stood up against the first powers in Europe. In the present struggle, she can reckon upon the assistance of the powerful and magnanimous Alexander, who with his whole strength stands forward for the preservation of Prussia. Prussia, in this great struggle,

has only one interest in common with Russia; both will stand and fall together. With such an intimate union of both powers in such a holy struggle against an enemy whose success has raised him to such a giddy height, that he knows no limits to his career, the issue of the struggle cannot longer remain doubtful.

"Perseverance in danger, according to the glorious example of our forefathers, can and will alone lead us on to victory."

ORDER OF THE BRITISH COUNCIL.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 7th of January, 1807, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty, in council:—

Whereas the French Government has issued certain orders, which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to prohibit the commerce of all neutral nations with his Majesty's dominions; and also prevent such nations from trading with any other country in any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions; and whereas the said Government has also taken upon itself to declare all his Majesty's dominions in a state of blockade, at a time when the fleets of France and her allies are themselves confined within their own ports by the superior valour and discipline of the British navy; and whereas such attempts on the part of the enemy would give to his Majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation, and would warrant his Majesty in enforcing the same prohibition of all commerce with France, which that Power vainly hopes to effect against the commerce of his Majesty's subjects, a prohibition which the superiority of his Majesty's naval forces might enable him to support, by actually investing the ports and coasts of the enemy with numerous squadrons and cruisers, so as to make the entrance or approach thereto manifestly dangerous; and whereas his Majesty, though unwilling to follow the example of his enemies, by proceeding to an extremity so distressing to all nations not engaged in the war, and carrying on their accustomed trade, yet feels himself bound by a due regard to the just defence of the rights and interests of his people, not to suffer such measures to be taken by the enemy, without taking some steps on his part to restrain this violence, and to retort upon them the evils of their own injustice; his Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no vessels shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong to, or be in possession of France or her allies, or shall be so far under her controul, as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat; and the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers shall be, and are hereby instructed, to warn every neutral vessel coming from any such port, and destined to another such port, to discontinue her voyage, and not to proceed to any such port; and any vessel, after being so warned, or any vessel coming from any such port, after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving information of this his Majesty's order, which shall be found proceeding to another such port, shall be captured and brought in, and, together with her cargo, shall be condemned as lawful prizes. And his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Sixth Bulletin.—Weimar, Oct. 15, 1806. *Evening.* Six Thousand Saxons, and above 300 officers, are taken. The Emperor assembled the officers, and told them that it was with reluctance he made war with them, that he had only taken up arms in the design of preserving the independence of the Saxon Nation, and to prevent it from being incorporated with the Prussian Monarchy; that his intention was to send them all home if they would give him their parole never to serve against France; that all these doings must come to an end; that the Prussians must confine themselves to Prussia, and in no respect meddle with the affairs of Germany; that it behoved the Saxons to unite themselves with the Confederation of the Rhine, under the protection of France; that the Continent had need of rest; and that in spite of low passions and stratagems set in motion by different courts, tranquillity must be secured, although the fall of some thrones should pave the way.

DECLARATION OF THE SAXON OFFICERS.—We the undersigned General, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, and other Officers of the Saxon Army, swear by our Word of Honour, not to bear arms against his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his allies; and we make the same oath, and give the same pledge, in the name of all the prisoners of war taken with ourselves, and mentioned in the list of non-commissioned officers and soldiers underneath; and that we will not break the said obligation, unless in the event of receiving to that effect positive orders from our sovereign the Elector of Saxony.

[Here follows the Names of the Officers.]

Seventh Bulletin.—Weimar, Oct. 16, 1806.

On the 15th, in the morning, the Grand Duke of Berg invested Erfurth. On the 16th the place surrendered by capitulation. In it were found 14,000 men, among whom are 8000 wounded, and 6000 able to bear arms. They are prisoners of war—together with the Prince of Orange, Field Marshal Mollendorff, Lieutenant General Larisch, Lieutenant General Graver, Major Generals Lessaire and Zweissel. A park of 120 pieces of cannon, with all the requisite implements and ammunition, are fallen into our hands.

The King of Prussia has sent an Aid-du-camp to the Emperor, with an answer to the letter which his Imperial Majesty wrote to him before the battle: however, it is only now that the answer has been received. The reply of the Emperor Napoleon is the same as that which he returned to the Emperor of Russia before the battle of Austerlitz. He says to the King of Prussia—"The success of my arms is not doubtful. Your troops shall be beaten; but it will cost me the blood of my children. If that can be spared by any arrangement consistent with the dignity of my Crown, I will do all that may depend upon me to spare blood so precious. Nothing is so dear in my eyes as the blood of my soldiers—except honour."

Eighth bulletin.—Weimar, Oct. 16, *Evening.* Marshal Davoust has made himself master of 50 pieces of cannon; Marshal Soult of a convoy of 3000 measures of flour; Marshal Bernadotte of 1500 prisoners. The enemy's army is so scattered in the direction of ours, that a battalion of theirs entered one of our night camps, having mistaken it for one of their own.

The King of Prussia strives to reach Magdeburgh. Marshal Mollendorff lies dangerously ill of his wounds at Erfurth.

Brigadier General Durosnel has had an obstinate affair with the 7th and 20th regiments of Chasseurs, which terminated much to their glory.

Ninth Bulletin.—Weimar, Oct. 18, 1806. The garrison at Erfurth has marched out, and is more numerous than was at first thought. The Emperor has named General Clarke, Governor of the City and Citadel of Erfurth, and the neighbouring country.

The Citadel of Erfurth is a fine one, with bulwarks and easements, and provided with every means and provision for a defence. This is an important acquisition, and may serve as a center-point for furthering our operations. In the 5th bulletin, it is said, that we had taken from 25 to 30 stand of colours. There are already 45 at head-quarters, and probably there are more than 60 taken. They are the colours which Frederick the Great presented to his soldiers.

Tenth Bulletin.—Naumberg, Oct. 18.—Among the sixty standards taken in the battle of Jena, there are several belonging to the Prussian Life Guard, the devices of which are in French.

The King of Prussia demanded an armistice of six weeks, to which the Emperor replied, '*that he could not think of giving an enemy time to recruit himself after a victory obtained.*" In the meanwhile, the Prussians had been so active in spreading the report that an armistice had been concluded, that several of our Generals who met them were easily made to believe it as a fact.

Marshal Soult arrived at Grensen on the 16th, in pursuit of an enemy's column, supposed to be from 10 to 12,000 strong, and among them the King in person. General Kalkreuth, who commanded this column, informed Marshal Soult that he had agreed to an armistice; to which the Marshal answered, it was impossible that the Emperor could be guilty of such an oversight, and that he should give no credit to such a report, till it should be officially announced to him.

Of course, hostilities immediately commenced; the consequence was, that the village of Grensen was taken, the enemy defeated, and closely pursued.

The Grand Duke of Berg, and the Marshals Soult and Ney, formed a junction on the 17th and 18th, and are marching together to reduce the enemy.

The reserve, under Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, has arrived at Halle.

Thus we have been but nine days in the field, and the enemy is obliged to make use of his last resources. The Emperor is advancing against him; and to-morrow he will be attacked, if he should remain in his position at Halle.

Marshal Davoust has advanced to-day to take possession of Leipsic, and to throw a bridge over the Elbe.

Besides the magazines found at Naumberg, we have made ourselves masters of a greater number of Weissenfels.

The General in Chief Ruchel has been found in a neighbouring village, mortally wounded: Marshal Soult sent him his surgeon. It seems to have been the determination of Providence, that all those who have been the causes of the war, should also be the first of its sacrifices."

Eleventh Bulletin.—Naumberg, Oct. 19. Marshal Davoust's corps took possession of Leipsic on the 18th.

The Prince of Ponte-Corvo, who was at Eifleben on the 17th, to cut off the enemy's columns, having learned that the reserve of his Majesty the King of Prussia, commanded by Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, was at Halle, immediately repaired to that place.

After having made his dispositions, he ordered the attack to be made by General Dupont, while the division of Drouet took a station to the left, as a reserve. The 31st and 9th regiments of light infantry passed the bridges with a storming pace, and being supported by the 96th, they advanced into the city. In less than an hour's time, all the Prussians were defeated. The 2d and 4th regiments of hussars, with the whole division under General Rivaud, passed through the place, and drove the enemy from Deinitz, Peissen, and Rabatz. The Prussian cavalry endeavoured to cut down the 1st and 96th regiments with their sabres, but they were received and repulsed with firmness.

The army of reserve, under the Prince of Wirtemberg, was thrown into a complete route, and pursued to a distance of four miles.

The results of this fight consist of 5000 prisoners, including two Generals, three Colonels, four standards, and 34 pieces of cannon.

The Prussian General Van Blucher, with 5000 men, has escaped, making his way through the division of General Klein's dragoons, who had cut him off, in consequence of his making General Klein believe that an armistice had been concluded for six weeks.

The Emperor has passed over the field of battle at Rosback, and has given orders for the column erected there to be removed to Paris.

The Emperor's head-quarters were at Mersenburg on the 18th. On the 19th, they were removed to Halle.

Twelfth Bulletin.—Halle, Oct. 19. Marshal Soult pursued the enemy to the walls of Magdeburg. The Prussians made many efforts to retrieve themselves, but were always defeated.

Large magazines have been found at Nordhausen, and even a chest filled with gold, belonging to the King of Prussia.

In the course of five days employed by Marshal Soult in pursuit of the enemy, he has made 1200 prisoners, taken 30 pieces of cannon, and between 2 and 300 caissons.'

The principal object of the campaign is obtained: Saxony, Westphalia, and all the country on the left shore of the Elbe, are freed from the presence of the Prussian army. This army, beaten and pursued for the space of 50 miles, is, at present, without cannon, without baggage, and officers, and reduced to less than the third of its number eight days ago. Two French corps are employed in throwing bridges over the Elbe.

Thirteenth Bulletin.—Halle, October 20. General Macon, who commands at Leipsic, has published the following notice to the bankers, merchants, &c. of that city, 'As the Sovereigns of the sea pay no regard to any colours, it is the will of the Emperor that their merchandize shall be every where detained. The Elland is therefore declared in a state of actual blockade.'

Fifteen thousand quintals of meal have been found in the magazines at Liepsic, and a great quantity of other provisions.

On the 19th the Grand Duke of Berg arrived at Halberstadt. On the 20th he covered the whole plain of Magdeburg with his cavalry. Several detachments of the enemy's troops fell into our hands at the moment they attempted to enter the fortress.

A regiment of the enemy's Hussars, thinking that Halberstadt was in the hands of the Prussians, were attacked by the Yagers of the 22d regiment, and lost 300 men.

Six hundred of the King of Prussia's Life Guards, and all the equipage of that corps fell into the hands of General Beaumont. Two hours before two companies of the King's Foot Guards were taken by Marshal Soult.

Lieutenant General Schmettau, made prisoner, is dead at Weimar.

Of 160,000 men, of which the Prussian army consisted, it would now be difficult to collect more than 50,000 men; and even these are without cannon, baggage, and half of them with, and the other half without, arms. 'Let them learn that it is easy to obtain increase of power and territory, by friendship with the Great Nation, but that its hostility is more dreadful than the storms of the ocean.'

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POETRY.

Ode on the State of Europe at the close of the Year 1806. 1s. 6d.

The most vicious Principles of the most vicious Character defended on the ground of moral expediency; being a Dialogue between a Poet and Duke Humphry. 1s. 6d.

RELIGION.

The Glory of the Heavens. By T. Basely, A.M. 4s.

A Charge to the Clergy at the Primary Visitation, in August, 1806, of the late Bishop of St. Asaph. 2s.

A Sermon preached at the opening of the Chapel of the Philanthropic Society, Nov. 9, 1806. By V. Knox, D.D. 2s.

The beneficial Effects of the Christian Temper on Domestic Happiness. 2s. 6d.

Future Punishment of endless Duration: a Sermon, preached at the Rev. James Knight's Meeting-house, at a monthly association of Ministers and Churches, Dec. 11, 1806. By R. Winter. 1s.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th Dec. 1806, to the 20th Jan. 1807.

Catarrhus	12
Dyspnœa	2
Asthma	1
Pthisis Pulmonalis	3
Rheumatismus	4
Opthalmia	1
Diarrhœa	6
Hypochondriasis	3
Dyspepsia	6
Asthenia	16
Menorrhagia	3
Amenorrhœa	4
Chlorosis	2
Hydrops	3
Morbi Infantiles	5

"If the erroneous systems of medicine," says a celebrated medical writer, "that have hitherto appeared in the world, could be reduced to any general point of agreement, it would be in the general view that physicians, however different their theories were, have entertained of the method of cure. In that respect, nothing can be more uniform than they, in placing their practice in bleeding, other evacuations, starving, and cold. This is the noted, or rather notorious, doctrine of antipthlogistic regimen, or antipthlogistic plan of cure, which, without exception, scarcely that of the physicians who opposed the practice of Dr. Sydenham, commonly known by the appellation of the Alexipharmac physicians, has been nearly universal from the first accounts we have of the profession, in the works of Hippocrates, to the present time. For, however widely physicians have differed in their anatomical, physiological, and pathological opinions, which were their theoretical department; or, however much some of them have differed from the rest in decrying all theories, there is, with the exception we just now hinted, and not with that completely, scarce a practitioner upon the records of the profession, who has not prescribed bleeding, vomiting, purging, sweating, glistering, blistering, issues, tents, perpetual blisters, abstinence from every nourishing article of food, from every sort of invigorating drink, from all condiment; substituting in place of the latter articles, vegetable stuff in

a fluid form, as water-gruel, grot-gruel, panado, acidulated or not acidulated; obstinately denying the use of all animal matter, even in a fluid form, excepting, and that only of late, and yet sometimes only, beef tea, consisting of water poured boiling upon beef, and strained off again. In a word, there is not a mode of evacuation, or of impoverishing the several parts of the vascular system of their respective fluids, that the brains of practitioners have not been tortured to contrive and employ. Hence, besides large bleedings from the great red vessels, and the great evacuations of all the several colourless fluids, secreted from the blood, every species, every mode of bleeding, every diminution of the mass of the other fluids, as leeching, cupping, scarifying, expectorating, sternutation, rubefaction, have been constantly employed."

What then is the condition of man in this frail mortal state? Has he a constant tendency to rise above health? And is it the business of the physician to derange and debilitate his solids—to abstract and impoverish his fluids in order to reduce him or bring him down to the standard of health? Most assuredly not. He is exposed to the action of two sets of morbific powers—one of which raise the actions of his system above health, but in proportion as they do this, so in proportion do they exhaust or derange his body, and sooner or later work him into disease;—the other set do this in a direct manner; they sink him at once into the bosom of disease, without previous excitation. It is therefore the business of the physician to stand between him and the grave, as it were; to remove from his body every injurious power; to apply every agent that can possibly produce opposite effects to those which caused the disease; to raise his drooping frame; to watch over the operations and energies of nature; and direct and assist her, in her efforts, towards the reproduction of the healthful state.

These are fundamental doctrines in the science of medicine, and shall receive further discussion. I have only introduced them at present, to give some idea of the method of cure, delivered in the passage, which I have just quoted; to put you on your guard, and render you cautious of the generality of these practices; for they have been the scourge and devastation of the human race, more than two thousand years.

When you see the lancet unsheathed, therefore, or the emetic, or cathartic potion, prepared, and a strict and meager diet prescribed, think what you are about. The moment is big with your fate. Enquire into the nature of the doctrines on which such practices are founded. Should you get no satisfaction look towards yourself. Look back upon your former life. Consider your age, the state of your constitution through life, and at the time you became affected. View the causes which produced your disease; consider whether they could possibly raise you above health, or fill you with too much blood. Next contemplate the powers which are about to be applied to your body, and see whether they seem fitted to produce opposite, or similar effects, to the causes which deranged you; or whether they seem likely to assist or depress the efforts, which nature employs, to reproduce the healthful state.

In a serious and dangerous disease, all these things ought to be most minutely and gravely considered. How often does the life of the patient hang upon the most hair-breadth management? One rash step, and the deed is done.

Deeply impressed with these truths, and deeply deploring your ignorance in regard to yourselves, I have resolved to publish these reports; not confining myself to the common style of reporting, nor to simple observations on the cases which may come under my care, but intending upon the whole, to teach you something of the nature of your œconomy, and of the rank which you hold in the scale of existence, or the relation in which you stand to external things—to all the powers which operate upon your bodies; that you may learn how you are preserved in life, and in health; how you are thrown into disease; and how your healthful condition is to be restored. In short, it shall be my study to comprehend the circle of your œconomy; instruct you in the science of living, of life, of health, and disease; carry your views from

health to disease, and from disease back to heatlh; point out the rank and importance, of the operations of Nature, in the scale of medical science; what the profession can do, and what it cannot do; what ought to be done, and what ought not to be done; to free you from prejudice; from the dogmas of false and pretended science; from the fangs of empiricism and quackery; from those who make a trade of the profession; and to guard you against danger, in the day of disease. J. HERDMAN.

Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury,
21st January, 1807.

APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

"*If I swear by that Eye.*"—A Canzonet, with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte, or Harp. The poetry by Thomas Moore, Esq. The music by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 1*s.*

The term Poetry when applied to such Bagatelles as these we consider to be *mis*-applied. Mr. Moore certainly excels as a ballad-writer, though some of his *petite* verses "mean rather more than meets the eye;" and the best that can be said of them is, that they are elegantly indelicate. It is a pity he should think it necessary in any case to write indecently, in order to display his wit.—He certainly can write well without offending the most chaste and virtuous reader.—We are sorry he has so often done otherwise. —The trifle now before us is not, however, of the offensive sort, and is what we should call pretty of its kind.—The music by Sir J. Stevenson is neat and appropriate, and such as will not discredit his former musical productions. Z.

"*A Broken Cake.*"—Glee for three voices, with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte. The poetry translated from Anacreon, by Thomas Moore, Esq. The music composed by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 1*s.* 6*d.*

We confess ourselves to be generally pleased with this gentleman's compositions. But we were more than commonly pleased with this little glee.—To all the lovers of harmony we recommend it, and will venture to say it is one of the best glees we have seen for a long time. Z.

"*To Julia Weeping.*"—A Canzonet, with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte or Harp. The poetry by Thomas Moore, Esq. The music composed by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 1*s.*

Poetry again.—The *words* are neat, pretty, and not indelicate, which is some praise to Mr. Moore; we will add, that the principal idea in these lines is happily conceived.—The music is, in our esteem, exceedingly well adapted, although we think that it might have been improved by the introduction of a judicious *minore.* Z.

"*To thy Rocks Stormy Lannow, "adieu.*"—A Ballad, in the style of Mr. Crowe's, Seaton Cliffs, by Anna Seward; and set to music with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte, by Mr. Ross of Aberdeen. 1*s.*

This beautiful ballad by Miss Seward was set to music several years ago by Dr. Hayes, and in a very elegant and masterly style. We have seen several little pieces by Mr. Ross, which display a considerable degree of musical talent: nor are we disposed to censure the ballad now under our review, we think it is on the whole well adapted; but having often seen, heard, and admired the former, we cannot give this the preference. Z.

"*Poor Romboo.*" The much admired African love-song, sung with unbounded applause by Miss Harrison in the new grand spectacle called the Fair Slave, now performing at the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge. The words by a Gentleman. The music by J. Sanderson. 1*s.*

"*Poor Junto.*"—The much admired African ballad sung with such unbounded applause by Mrs. Pearce in the Fair Slave. The words by a Gentleman. The music by J. Sanderson. 1*s.*

We place these two stupid ballads together, as they are written and com-

posed by the same authors, are sung in the same piece, and because they are not worthy of separate notice.

The words of these ballads, their titles inform us, are written by a "*Gentleman*," which *Gentleman*, we understand, follows the genteel occupation of a "*man milliner*" in the neighbourhood of St. James's, and when we can assure our readers that they are worthy of the quarter from whence they proceed; they will very readily guess their excellence. Mr. Sanderson has manifested *his* estimation of them, by attaching to them two of the most insipid, common place melodies that ever came under our notice. We have had occasion to speak favourably of this gentleman's compositions in some of our former numbers, but in these songs, we regret to observe that he cuts no better figure than the *gentleman* author of the words.

Mr. Sanderson. But Mr. Critic, even according to your own account my music is as good as the materials I had to work upon; and you could not reasonably expect that I should take any pains in setting such nonsense.

Critic. Sir, I would not set *nonsense* at all.

Mr. Sanderson. The songs were in a piece that was performed at Mr. Astley's Theatre, for which Theatre I am the Composer, and therefore I was *obliged* to set them.

Critic. That Mr. Sanderson, may be some apology for *setting*, but none for *publishing* of them. L. S. N.

"*Twelve Favorite Airs*," composed and arranged as Duets for two Flutes and three Trios, in a familiar style for three Flutes, by J. Sanderson. Op. 31. 7*s*. 6*d*.

Mr. Sanderson is here "himself again," and we feel great pleasure in being able fully to compensate him by our praise in this article, for the severity of our strictures in the last. Genius, ability, and taste, stand so eminently conspicuous in these duets and trios for the German flute, and manifest such an accurate knowledge of that instrument, that we cannot refrain from expressing our surprize, that we have not before, seen music expressly adapted for it, from the pen of Mr. Sanderson. The plan of them is excellent; for they are not so easy as to become trifling, nor so difficult as to be trying. Duets No. 7, 11, and 12, and Trio No. 3, are the most sprightly, elegant, and fascinating compositions for the flute, that we have ever seen. We cannot conclude without expressing, that in our opinion, this is one of the most pleasing and ingenious works that has been published for many years, for this sweetest of instruments.

L. S. N.

"*Desarts of Arabia.*—A grand Operatical Entertainment as performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. Written by F. Reynolds, Esq. The music composed by G. Lanza, Jun. Arranged for the Piano Forte, by F. Lanza. 8*s*.

Of the piece now before us we can say, that for the first public essay of a young composer, it promises much. We would, however, offer the same advice to him, that we did to Mr. Addison in our last number, viz. To study the works of the most celebrated composers of England, France, and Germany; and he will there find, that they always adapted the style of their music to the *national character* of their dramas. Rameau, in the airs of his operas, particularly of the dances and marches, attended closely to this rule. The immortal Handel, the famous Gluck, our great countryman Dr. Arne, never departed from it; and those two celebrated modern composers Haydn and Mozart, always keep them in view. Corri also merits our praise for an attention to it in his overture to "*The Travellers*," which is truly characteristic. An inattention to this important rule, is the defect of Mr. Lanza's opera. His overture is too close an imitation of Kreuser's, to Lodoiska. The songs are in a pretty style, and his trio is a very good one, but he falls off in his marches at the end of the opera, for want of *character*; indeed he seems wholly to have forgotten that he was in the "*Desarts of Arabia*." We heartily wish this young man success, and if he will attend to our advice we can insure it to him, and shall be glad to see him in conjunction with Braham and Corri, rescuing the public ear from the vulgar and disgusting compositions and compilations with which it has been too long insulted.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

DIED.] Jan. 5, Mrs. Pownal, aged 70, relict of the late Governor Pownal, of Overton-house.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hurley, the Rev. Wm. Wheeler, A.M. Fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Royal Military-college, Great Marlow, to Miss Mangles, daughter of J. Mangles, esq.

Died.] At Eton, aged 12, William Earle Welby, eldest son of William Earle Welby, esq. of Carlton, Notts, and grandson of Sir William Earle Welby, bart. of Denton-house.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Hulsean Prize for the present year is adjudged to the Rev. Samuel Berney Vince, B.A. Fellow of King's-college, for an essay on the following subject—*The propagation of Christianity was not indebted to any secondary causes.*

The subject of the poem for Mr. Seaton's prize for the present year is *The Shipwreck of St. Paul.* The subjects appointed by the Vice-chancellor for Sir William Browne's medals are, for the present year, for the odes, *In obitum Gulielmi Pitt.* The Trustees for the Hulsean Prize have given notice, that a premium of forty pounds will this year be given for the best *Critical Essay on the ninth book of Bishop Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses.*

Died.] Jan. 13, in the college of Ely, aged 82, the Rev. Lewis Jones, vicar of Witchford. He was formerly of Jesus-college, B.A. 1745, M.A. 1749.

CHESHIRE.

Died.] Dec. 26, at Chester, Mrs. Arabella Rawdon, heiress of the late Sir John Chesshyre, of Hallwood, and aunt to the Earl of Moira.

CORNWALL.

A depot of ordnance stores is to be immediately formed at Falmouth; part of the stores are already issued, with an intimation that others will soon follow. It was intended to have lodged them at Pendennis, but the store-houses there are filled with necessaries for the land-service; and, in consequence, new buildings will be erected. Whether the Government-ground at Pendennis will be chosen for this purpose, or the newly-purchased lands at Mylor, is not yet determined.

Married.] At Fowey, Captain Graham Eden Hammond, R.N. only son of Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, bart. to Miss Kimber, daughter of John Kimber, esq. of Fowey.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] Jan. 2, at Weymouth, Mrs. Palmer, wife of John Palmer, esq. M.P. for Bath.

ESSEX.

Government has lately expended the sum of 18,576l. in erecting saltpetre and brimstone store-houses, water-corning-houses and mills, refining and melting-houses, and sundry other buildings for extending the manufacture of gunpowder at the royal powder-mills at Waltham-Abbey; and Parliament has voted 13,000l. for further purchases of lands, &c. at the same place.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died.] Jan. 12, at Southampton, Major-general John Stewart, of the royal artillery. His promotions in the army were, colonel, April 25, 1796, and major-general, Jan. 1, 1801.

KENT.

Government has lately expended the sum of 28,714l. in repairing and improving the lines at Chatham, and in maintaining the communication with the opposite side of the Medway, and towards erecting the fortifications at Fort Pitt; and the sum of 40,453l. for erecting work-shops, store-houses and offices, stables and barracks at Woolwich, for the corps of artillery-drivers, the new academy and barracks for cadets, and other military buildings, and for the purchase of land of Woolwich common, on account of the said Buildings. Parliament has voted 108,615l. for completing the works at Chatham; and 156,469l. for those at Woolwich.

The ship-owners of Great Britain have agreed to co-operate with the fellowship of pilots of the Cinque-ports, to obtain such an increase of the rates of pilotage as the alteration in the times has rendered necessary for the support of the Cinque-ports.

Married] At Ashford, Capt. George Crawford, of the royal artillery, to

Miss Smart, daughter of Captain Smart, of the royal engineers.—At Margate, Thomas Kinwood Bowyear, esq. major of the Hereford militia, to Miss Le Geyt.—At Bromley, Edward Hawkins, jun. esq. of Glamorganshire, to Miss Eliza Rohde, daughter of Major Rohde, Esq. of Oakley-farm.

Died.] Jan. 10, at Deptford, aged 50, Lieut. John Levett, of the royal navy.—19, at Woolwich, Lieut. John Morris, of the royal artillery, second son of Robert Morris, esq. M.P. for Glocester.

LEICESTER.

Died.] Jan. 17, at Leicester, aged 85, Mr. Alderman Price, of that borough.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

In the latter end of December, one of the arches of Haydon-bridge, 95 feet in span, fell in with a most tremendous crash, at the time that a number of people were going over it to church. The bridge had long been in a state of decay.

A bill has been brought into parliament for inclosing and improving two commons in the parish of Corsenside.

The church of Wallsend being in a ruinous condition, insufficient in point of size, and inconveniently situated for the inhabitants to attend divine service therein, the parishioners have petitioned parliament for leave to bring in a bill authorising them to take down the said church, and to build a new one with the necessary erections.

NORFOLK.

Died.] At Norwich, Sarah Rickwood, aged 49. For the last six years of her existence, this poor woman supported, with admirable fortitude, the complicated miseries of one of the most enormous cases of dropsy on record. In the course of about fifty months she was tapped 38 times, and discharged 350 gallons of a fluid, weighing 4666 troy pounds. The greatest quantity discharged at one operation measured 11½ gallons, and weighed 153½lbs.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. Joseph Loddington, vicar of Oundle, and of Horbeng, Lincolnshire, and formerly of Sidney-college.

OXFORD.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the year ensuing, viz.—For Latin verse, *Plata Fluvius*—For an English essay, *On Duelling.*

Died.] The Rev. Joseph Gunning, M.A. formerly Fellow of Christchurch College, rector of Spexhall, and vicar of Sutton in Suffolk.—Jan. 2, at Woodstock, aged 71, Joseph Brooks, esq. many years an alderman of that borough.—4, at Oxford, the Rev. Charles Leslie, aged 58, chaplain to the Roman-catholic congregation in that city.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Taunton, Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost, of the 67th foot, to Miss Henrietta Hamilton, daughter of Charles Hamilton, Esq. of Hamwood, Meath, Ireland.

Died.] Dec. 17, at Charlton-house, aged 92, Mrs. Rogers, relict of the Rev J. Rogers, and last surviving sister of the late Dr. Squire, formerly bishop of St. David's.—Jan. 13, at Clifton, Lady Hesketh, relict of the late Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart.—14, at Bath, after an indisposition of several months, aged 60, the Right Hon. Arthur Acheson, earl of Gosford, 1806; viscount Gosford, of Market-hill, 1785; and baron Gosford, 1776 (Irish titles). He succeeded his father Archibald, the late viscount, Sept. 5, 1790; and married, in 1774, Mellicent, daughter of Lieutenant-general Edward Pole, and by her had issue four sons and three daughters, viz. 1, Archibald, now earl of Gosford, married July 20, 1805, Miss Sparrow, only daughter of Robert Sparrow, esq. of Worlingham, in Suffolk: 2, Arthur, deceased: 3, Arthur-Pole, deceased: 4, Edward: 5, Olivia, married, March 14, 1797, Robert Bernard Sparrow, of Abingdon, Huntingdonshire, Esq.: 6, Mary, married Feb. 19, 1803, Lord William Bentinck, governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, and second son of the duke of Portland: and, 7, Millicent. The earl of Gosford lived many years after he was married on the continent, and was considered one of the most elegant and well-bred men of the age.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Godwood, the Most Noble Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny, 1675; Earl of Darnley and March, Baron Torbolton and Methuen, Knight of

the Garter, a Field Marshal, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, and High Steward of Chichester.—[*Further particulars in our next.*]

At Ashton, Lady Eyles, relict of Sir Joseph Eyles.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The foundation of an intended grand Dispensary at Birmingham, has been laid by Thomas Potts, esq. the low bailiff. On this occasion a very elegant speech was delivered by Mr. Potts, stating the benefits of such institutions to the labouring poor, &c. There was a public breakfast on the occasion, attended by all the first people in the town.

Married.] At Coventry, the Rev. Robert Simson, LL.B. vicar of St. Michael's, and chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Eardly, to Miss Tandy, daughter of D. Tandy, esq. of the Customs, London.

WESTMORLAND.

A meteor, or blazing star, was lately seen at Langdale, near Ambletide. It appeared nearly in the direction of W.S.W. its height above the horizon seemed to be an hour and a half of time, or 20 deg. 30 min. and its motion was so rapid, that in less than half an hour it was below the horizon. Its brightness, which sometimes seemed only to proceed from some parts of it, while the other parts of it appeared more dark, and apparent magnitude, far exceeded that of any of the planets.

YORKSHIRE.

Government expended, in the year 1806, the sum of 6,736l. in building a counterscarp wall, a magazine, and an armoury at Hull, and parliament has voted 18,000l. more for completing the same.

Married.] At Gisborough, Marmaduke Constable, esq. to Miss Octavia Hale, of the Plantation, eighth daughter of the late General Hale.

Died.] At Sheffield, Jan. 17, 1807, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Badger, jun. architect. He had enjoyed during life a perfect and uninterrupted state of health until within the last three weeks: his private virtues will make his death deeply lamented by his relations and immediate connections, and his obliging attentions to all who knew him will cause his loss to be sincerely and deservedly regretted. His abilities in his profession were of the first-rate excellence.—At York, Mr. William Browne.—The Rev. J. Preston, prebendary of Riccall, in York cathedral, and rector of Marston and Foston in that diocese.—Mrs. Merrey, hosier.—Mr. Fryer, aged 81.—At Beverley, aged 21, Miss Wyrill, daughter of Mr. James Wyrill.—Mr. J. White, of Norfolk-street, Sheffield.—William Wilson, esq. of Ayton in Cleveland.—Mr. Thomas Howard, block-maker, of Thorne.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

DECEMBER 21, 1806, to January 20, 1407, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette.*]—*The Solicitor's Names are between Parenthesis.*

ARCHDEACON P. High-street, St. Mary-le-bone, scrivener (Harvey, John-street, Adelphi).

Berridge W. Maiden-lane, Wood-street, hosier (Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn). Bailey T. Liverpool, timber-merchant (Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings). Bates B. Sherringham, Norfolk, shopkeeper (Harmer, Norwich) Branwhite W. Tobacco-roll-court, Gracechurch-street, warehouseman (Reardon, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street). Butt W. Page's-walk, Bermondsey, hair-merchant (Ledwich, Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane). Blindell W. Welwyn, Herts, malister (Taylor, Old-street road) Barton T. Lancaster, merchant (Greaves, Liverpool). Boorne G. Norwich, draper (Lambert, Hatton-garden). Branth J. Manchester, cotton-spinner (Milne and Co. Old Jewry.)

Child G. A. Bristol, scrivener (Thomas, Bristol). Cooke T Gloucester, merchant (Egerton, Gray's Inn Square). Curtis J F. Minories, linen-draper (Dobie and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street). Clarke C. Bristol, corn-factor (Blandford and Co. Temple). Cundall R. jun. York, brewer (Edge, Temple) Chard C. Holborn, chymist and druggist (Smith, Hatton-garden). Christin F. H. Clarke J C. and Bowen C. College-hill, London, merchants (Blunt, Old Pay office, Old Broad-street). Coward J. Ulverston, Lancashire, ironmonger (Anstice, Temple). Carberry J. Vine-street, St. James's, warehouseman (Sarel, Berkeley square). Chamberlain R. Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, grocer (Wortham and Co. Castle-street, Holborn). Chandler R. Shoreditch, cheesemonger (Stratton, Shoreditch). Clark J. Wapping High-street, victualler (Harvey and Co. Lincoln's Inn). Cox J. L. Lambeth, Surrey,

victualler (Meyott, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road).

Dixon J. W. Crescent, Minories, merchant (Hillyard, Copthall-court). Drewell A. Devon, brewer (Williams and Co. Bedford-row.

Epworth J. Spalding, Lincolnshire, grocer (Harvey and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). Edmonds G. Chancery-lane, stationer (Rose and Co. Gray's Inn-square.

Gillies M. Southampton-place, New-road, merchant (Shawes and Co Tudor-street, Blackfriars). Green H. Southgate, farmer (Bremridge, Temple, London). Goodyer T. Market-street, Herts, grocer (Fielder, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square). Godwin G. Stafford, cordwainer (Punton, Hind-court, Fleet-street). Greenswood C. Itchnor, Sussex, and also of Poplar, Middlesex, ship builder (Mayo and Co. Cloak-lane). Garland W. Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, innholder (King, Took's-court, Chancery-lane.)

Hughes W of Queen-street, Southwark, porter dealer (Burn, Old Jewry). Harrison W. Berwick-street, Oxford street, currier (Popkin, Dean-street, Soho). Hesketh J. and Jones W. Liverpool, grocers (Wiatt, Liverpool). Hunt B Brighthelmstone, builder (Smith, Furnival's Inn). Heyes J. Wigan, Lancashire, linen-manufacturer (Ellis, Cursitor street, Chancery-lane). Harris, Old Jewry, watch-maker, (Rutherford, Bartholomew-close). Hannan J. Sloane-street (Mayhew, Boswell-court, Carey-street.) Hawkey J. Piccadilly, army accoutrement-maker (Cole, Southampton-street, Holborn).

Jones T. High-street, St. Mary-le-Bone, carpenter (Rogers, Frith street, Soho) Julian J. Bobber's Mill, Nottinghamshire, miller (Macdougall and Co. Lincoln's Inn). Jackson J Sculcoates, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker (Allen and Co. Furnival's Inn).

Knight W. Stonebreaks, Yorkshire, clothier (Townsend, Staple Inn). Kidd T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sail-cloth manufacturer (Wortham and Co. Castle-street, Holborn).

Levy J. I. Haydon-street, Minories, merchant (Keys, Somerset-street, Aldgate). List W. Cateaton-street, warehouseman (Pasmore, Warnford-court). Langdale C. N. Thirk, Yorkshire, wine-merchant (E. Chippendale, Temple). Longbottom G. Holbeach, Leeds, clothier, (Gleadhill and Payne, Tokenhouse yard) Lucy J. Liverpool (Blakelock, Temple).

M'Cra th A. and Marshall J. Lower Brook-street, wine-merchants (Sherwood, Cushion-court, Broad-street). Malcolm Brentford, gardener (Willoughby, Clifford's Inn).

Nabbs J. Newington-Butts, Surrey, linen-draper (Hurd, Temple).

Oxlade G. Holdesdon, Herts, money-scrivener (Williams, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane). Osment J. Yeovil, Somersetshire, victualler (Barten, Yeovil).

Pringle S. C Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer (Meggison, Hatton-garden). Phillips, Marshfield, Monmouthshire, coal merchant (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn). Potts G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper (Berry and Co. Walbrook). Percira A. M. Old Bethlem, merchant (Hunter and Co. Charlotte-row, Mansion house). Parker J. Gosport, baker (Blandford and Co. Temple). Parker T. Keighley, Yorkshire, cotton-twist-spinner (Swale, Great Ormond-street) Pheasant E. Three Crane-court, Southwark, hop-merchant (Watkins, Pump-court, Temple).

Richardson C. S. Cambridge, linen-draper (Long, Temple). Rutter J. Ormskirk, Lancaster, innkeeper (Hulme, Brunswick-square). Ramsey W. Bury St. Edmunds, cabinet-maker (Giles, Great Shire-lane). Ridley T. Bow lane, victualler (Smith and Co. St. Paul's Churchyard). Richmond W. Mark-lane, auctioneer (Page, Gray's Inn-square).

Spearing J. Brighthelmstone, cabinet-maker (Evatt, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn). Smith J. and Meredith E. Blackmore-street, Drury lane, linen-drapers (Harman, Wine-office-court). Shepley T. Selby, Yorkshire, brewer (Sykes and Co. New Inn). Swannach C. Russell-street, Covent Garden, grocer (Gatty and Co Angel-court, Throgmorton-street). Smith T. Coseley, Staffordshire, coal seller (Nicholls, Tavistock-place). Smith J. Broughton, Lancashire, calico-printer (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Stevenson T. Liverpool, merchant (Greaves, Liverpool). Scotney W. V. Oxford-street, linen-draper (Few, New North street, Red Lion-square).

Topping J. L. Bishopsgate-street, grocer (Gleadhill and Co. Tokenhouse-yard). Tumner J. Mary le-Bone-street, vintner (Rogers, Manchester-buildings, Westminster). Tills T. Wymondham, Norfolk, cordwainer (Follett, Inner Temple). Thomas A. Duke-street, St. James's, Roslein C. H. and Schenling C. Arundel-street, Strand (Berry & Co. Walbrook). Taylor J. Micklehurst, Cheshire, cotton-spinner (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Townley J. Boston, Lincolnshire, bookseller (Johnson and Co. Gray's Inn). Trickey B. Plympton Earl, Devonshire, butcher (Street and Co. Philpot-lane).

Waller W. Exeter, ironmonger (Williams and Co. Bedford-row). Williams W. Bedwellty, Monmouthshire, malster (Edmonds and Son, Lincoln's Inn). Warwick T. Great Sutton-street, watch-maker (Lyon, Cornhill). Weaver R. Hardwick, Herefordshire, miller (Lowndes and Co.

Red Lion-square). Williams W. Lad-lane, victualler (Adams, Old Jewry). Weaver E. Newark-upon-Trent, draper (Bleasdale and Co. New Inn). Warren J. Bishopsgate-street, merchant (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court).

Yates J. Shelton, Staffordshire, manufacturer of china ware (Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street).

DIVIDENDS.

Addison T. Preston, Lancashire, Jan. 21. Atkinson G. Cloth Fair, Smithfield, Jan. 17, 31. Austin J. Longton-upon-Tern, Salop, Jan. 26. Ames J. New Road, St. George in the East, Feb. 3. Ayres J. W. Hadleigh, Feb. 10.

Boardman B. Ipswich, Feb. 3. Bennet J. M. Brosely, Salop, Jan. 16. Blundell J. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, Jan. 20. Brown W. and Yoxen J. Jermyn-street, Jan 30. Bryan W. White Lyon-court, Birchin-lane, Jan. 24. Bates R. Cuttle Bridge, Derbyshire, Jan. 22. Bagnet G. Leeds, Jan. 22. Baylis W. Ledbury, Herefordshire, Jan 22, and Feb. 7. Bexon W. Gosport, Feb 21. Barth W. Chester, Feb. 4. Bottomley E. Whitefriars, Jan. 31. Berrow R. Pall Mall, Feb. 7. Bogue P. Whitefriars, Feb. 10. Burke J. F. Cannon-street, Feb. 7. Blackburne, Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Coulson J. Crown-street, Finsbury-square, Jan. 30. Cole R. Lambeth Road, Feb. 7. Cadwell W. Maidstone, Jan. 31. Clarke C. Great Yarmouth, Jan. 27. Cooper T. Leatherhead, Feb. 7. Careless, T. F. Counter-street, Southwark, Feb. 14. Cockburn A. Gray's Inn Lane, Feb. 10. Creed W. jun. Finch-lane, Feb. 21. Chase D. Dean-street, Holborn, Feb. 14. Clark F. Barnet, Feb. 15.

Drury T. and Gilbert R. Bread street, Jan. 31. Ellis D. Long Acre, Jan. 31. Drury T. Bread-street, Jan 31. Dobson J. Liverpool, Feb. 16. Davis W. Holborn, Feb. 14. Dodgson J. Millthorpe, Yorkshire, Feb. 12.

Edwards J. Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, Jan. 22. Everett R. Great Yarmouth, Jan. 26. Easterby G. Rotherhithe, Jan. 10 and Feb. 14. Evans J. Wolverhampton, Feb. 2.

Frank G. Blackman street, Southwark, Jan. 31. Furlonge M. Guildford street, Jan. 20. Fisher S. M. Gravesend, Feb. 3. Fuller S. Cambridge, Jan. 31.

Graff J. and Foley P. D. Tower-Royal, Jan. 6. Glover D. Gutter-lane, Feb. 14. Gill G. Charles street, Berkley-square, Feb. 7. Gilding F. Aldersgate-street, Feb. 7. Grainger J. Old Swan-lane, Feb. 7.

Henman J. Lime-kilns, East Greenwich, Jan. 17. Hopkins J. Alcester, Jan. 20. Henderson A. Fareham, Hants, Feb. 3. Hewitt J. Birmingham, Feb. 25. Hargreave E. Whitcombe-street, Jan. 31. Horn W. and Jackson R. Redcross-street, Feb. 17.

Jackson T. Argyle-street, Jan. 24. Jacks W. Bristol, Feb. 21. Jackson J. Lancaster, Jan. 27. Judin F. otherwise Fedor Iwan of Judin, late of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, Feb. 21. Jones J. Threadneedle-street, Jan. 31.

Kerr P. Old Jewry, Jan. 31.

Lock C. Reading, Jan. 15. Lovell T. Shoreditch, Jan. 20. Leach J. A. Jewry-street, Aldgate, Jan. 30. Lane J. Frazer T. and Boylston T. Nicholas-lane, Feb. 7. Lewis W. Dowlais, Feb. 16.

Mallison G. Gauxholme, Lancashire, Jan. 16. Pereira M. and Castellan H. Old Bethlem, Jan. 31. Moore M. Albemarle-street, Jan. 24. Moore S. Leicester, Jan. 23. More H. Ironmonger-lane, Feb. 21. Makeig J. Bristol, Jan. 27. Martindale J. St. James's-street, Feb. 7. Mason T. Sheffield, Feb. 9.

Nix J. Chatham, Feb. 14. Noel T. H. Brighthelmstone, Jan. 20. Nott T. B. Corse, Gloucestershire, Feb. 5. Nesbitt R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 13.

Parr W. Lower Shadwell, Jan. 30. Peacock L. Beverley, Jan. 17 and Feb. 11. Pilcher T. Holy Cross, Westgate, Kent, Feb. 10. Parkes, J. Birmingham, Feb. 17.

Revett W. Rotherhithe, Jan 17. Watts W. R. Bristol, Jan. 19. Richardson P. Wakefield, Jan. 17. Rowe R. Granchester, Cambridgeshire, Jan. 22. Rose T. D. Marlborough, Wilts, Feb. 9. Roberts D. Trump-street, Feb. 21.

Statham P. jun. Manchester, Jan 14. Shepherd P. Lynn, Jan. 31. Shedden A. Bristol, Jan. 19. Sawyer R. Isle of Thanet, Jan. 23. Smith G. Upper Harley-street, St. Mary-le-Bone, Jan. 3. Southcomb T. Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Jan. 27. Sharp R. Armley, Leeds, Jan. 26. Sherwin T. Tower-street, Jan. 30. Shipley T. Walcot, Somersetshire, Jan. 30. Seddon G. Aldersgate-street, Jan 31. Sutcliffe W. Halifax, Yorkshire, Feb. 6. Sargeant J. Russia-court, Milk-street, Feb. 3. Spicer H. Walden, Feb 7. Stratton G. Blackfriars-road, Feb. 14.

Tunnicliff T. Broom-yard, Feb. 21. Tomlinson R. of New Malton, Yorkshire, Feb. 4. Taylor J. Chatham, Feb. 17.

Vickers J. Bath, Feb. 9.

Wallis J. Paternoster Row, Jan. 30. Wheeler J. Blackheath, Jan. 24. Wheatall E. Duke-street, Westminster, Jan. 20. Ward H. Curtain-road, Shoreditch, Feb. 3. Walker R. B. Hoddesdon, Herts, Jan. 24. Wilkinson R. and Daniel J. Kingston-upon-Hull, Jan. 27. Wedgberrow, Worcester, Feb. 2. Ward T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 17. Watson B. Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, Feb. 16.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Jan. 17, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Middsx.	85	7	47	11	40	5	29	7
Surrey	87	8	46	0	42	10	33	2
Hertford	75	5	43	0	41	8	28	0
Bedford	75	9	52	6	39	8	26	8
Huntin.	78	7	———		40	0	23	8
Northa.	72	0	50	5	37	8	26	9
Rutland	73	0	———		39	9	22	9
Leicest.	73	0	45	2	40	4	25	5
Notting.	75	8	48	6	42	8	27	11
Derby	75	0	———		45	1	26	10
Stafford	77	1	———		44	1	30	11
Salop	71	11	53	10	40	8	27	10
Herefor.	74	11	46	4	37	6	27	8
Wor'st	74	3	———		44	0	33	1
Warwic	81	6	———		45	4	29	10
Wilts	74	8	———		38	8	31	6
Berks	85	6	———		39	11	31	9
Oxford	79	8	———		37	4	29	0
Bucks	78	7	———		39	5	28	0
Brecon	78	4	51	2	40	0	25	8
Montgo.	71	8	———		40	0	25	8
Radnor.	73	2	———		38	6	22	1

MARITIME COUNTIES.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Essex	80	0	34	0	39	8	32	6
Kent	88	0	48	0	41	3	37	0
Sus ex	83	10	———		46	0	35	4
Suffolk	77	10	———		39	5	37	10
Cambridge	72	5	43	10	35	7	22	2
Norfolk	70	8	47	6	37	4	25	5
Lincoln	70	0	37	6	37	6	23	6
York	69	2	41	7	36	8	25	11
Durham	78	8	———		40	0	26	10
Northumberland	73	7	52	8	37	11	27	2
Cumberland	73	6	54	9	39	7	25	9
Westmorland	78	6	60	0	40	2	28	0
Lancaster	73	4	———		41	4	27	6
Chester	68	5	———		46	4	28	1
Flint	78	0	———		48	4	———	
Denbigh	80	3	———		46	2	22	11
Anglesea	70	0	———		36	0	21	6
Carnarvon	75	4	———		40	4	20	8
Merioneth	83	10	56	0	48	10	25	6
Cardigan	76	0	———		32	5	16	0
Pembroke	63	7	———		33	8	19	11
Carmarthen	81	9	———		37	4	19	10
Glamorgan	76	0	———		35	0	19	6
Gloucester	77	6	———		39	4	31	1
Somerset	81	1	———		41	4	26	8
Monmouth	79	7	———		41	11	———	
Devon	87	6	———		39	1	29	5
Cornwall	84	8	———		37	10	21	4
Dorset	77	9	———		38	5	35	8
Hants	81	2	———		43	4	33	6

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 77s. 0d.; Rye 47s. 11d.; Barley 40s. 3d.; Oats 27s 2d.; Bean 45s. 4d.; Pease 49s. 11d.; Oatmeal 49s. 4d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE frosts, however slight, have been of some benefit to the fallows, which are now preparing with expedition for bean-setting. The wheats look in general far better than could have been expected, considering the quantities of rain which have fallen, and we do not yet hear of much mischief from the slug, but the plant is far too forward, and promises too much straw. The old wheats rise beyond expectation, and keep the markets in a declining state: all other crops also in proportion. The turnips have turned out uncommonly abundant, but begin to run in some soils: all kinds of cattle food in the greatest plenty. The early sown pease for podding, forwarder than ever known, whence they will be extremely liable to be cut off by frost.

Store sheep and pigs, and good milch cows, higher and in considerable demand: if any change in store bullocks, rather lower. A Norfolk home-bred bullock of four years old, worth from 15l. to 18l.—Wool still lower.——Prices at Smithfield: Beef, 4s. to 5s. 4d.—mutton, ditto—veal, 5s. to 7s.—house-lamb, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per quarter, in less demand than usual—pork, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—bacon, 6s. 4d.—Irish ditto, 5s. 4d—fat and skins lower.

Middlesex, Jan. 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from DEC. 23, 1806, to JAN. 20, 1807.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males 880	} 1770		Males, 539	} 1079	
Females 890			Females, 540		
Whereof have died under two years old		270	Between	2 and 5 -	120
				5 and 10 -	32
				10 and 20 -	30
				20 and 40 -	125
				40 and 50 -	122
				50 and 60 -	90
				60 and 70 -	85
				70 and 80 -	61
				80 and 90 -	25
				90 and 100 -	5

Peck Loaf,	4s. 5d.	4s 5d	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.
Salt,	20s. per bushel,	4½ per lb.		

Total Christenings and Burials from Dec. 17, 1805, to Dec. 16, 1806.

Christened	Males 10452	} In all 20380	Buried	Males 9215	} In all 17938
	Females 9928			Females 8723	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 years of age	5405	20 and 30 -	1529	60 and 70 -	1265
Between 2 and 5	2029	30 and 40 -	1762	70 and 80 -	859
5 and 10 -	822	40 and 50 -	1758	80 and 90 -	414
10 and 20 -	685	50 and 60 -	1503		

90 and 100	99	
100 -	2	
104 -	1	

D.	H.	Baro.	Tout.	T. in H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c.	Rain 2,95
1	8	29.41	46.5	52	63	5	SW 2	little rain at times : fine
	2	29.24	51.5	53.5	61	3	W 2	hazy . thick upward and rain . fine night : much
2	8	28.91	43.5	53	61	h	NNW 2	little rain . wind w and chiefly fine [rain
	2	28.99	43.5	52.5	56	h	W 3	rain and fine alternately : less wind
3	8	29.78	43	49.5	61	4	NNW 1	foggy . wind w and fine : thick upward
	2	29.90	45.5	51	60	h	W 1	little wet . drizzly at times . fine night
4	8	29.92	42	50.5	63	f	W O	. fine : thick upward
	2	29.92	46	51	62	4	W O	. drizzly at times
5	8	29.69	51.5	52.5	67	3	SW 1	hazy . more cloudy at times
	2	29.65	54.5	54	63	2	SW 1	: more cloudy and little wet
6	8	29.52	53	55	65	4	SW 2	. little rain : fine
	2	29.55	55.5	55	59	4	WSW 2	. drizzly eve . fine
7	8	29.50	41.5	51	60	2	SSW 2	. cloudy : little rain
	2	29.35	47.5	52.5	63	5	S 1	rain . fine night . cloudy
8	8	29.29	45	52	64	f	S O	. rain at times
	2	29.32	46.5	52.5	64	h	S O	. little wet at times
9	8	29.55	44	51.5	63	f	WNW 1	. fine ; thick upward and little rain
	2	29.63	46.5	51	63	h	WNW 1	little rain at times . fine night : little rain
10	8	29.58	42	51	63	3	W 1	little foggy . fine
N	2	29.58	44.5	50.5	60	2	WNW 1	. thick upward at eve . little rain
11	8	29.58	45	50.5	64	f	W O	. fine
	2	29.58	48.5	51.5	64	3	WSW 1	. rain at times : windy . less wind
12	8	29.50	43.5	50	61	1	WSW 2	
	2	29.61	48.5	52	61	3	WSW 2	. cloudy eve . continual rain and windy
13	8	29.29	56	54.5	68	5	SW 4	chiefly rain
	2	29.28	53.5	56	65	h	SSW 3	chiefly rain : less wind and fine
14	8	29.64	49.5	54.5	61	h	SW 1	. much rain
	2	29.52	51.5	55.5	66	h	SSW 1	chiefly gentle rain
15	8	29.80	45.5	53	63	h	SW 1	chiefly rain : wind w and fine
	2	29.93	46.5	53	60	2	W 2	. clear eve . cloudy : more wind and much rain
16	8	29.86	52.5	55	64	5	SW 2	hazy . little rain at times
	2	29.83	55.5	56.5	64	5	WSW 2	. little rain at times . more wind
17	8	29.87	54.5	57	65	5	SW 3	. drizzly at times
	2	29.87	55	57.5	64	5	SW 3	little rain at times . less wind : much gentle rain
18	8	29.90	51	56.5	63	h	WSW 1	little rain at times
	2	29.92	51	55	63	5	W 1	. chiefly rain
19	8	29.66	48.5	55	64	5	S 1	hazy and little rain : fine
	2	29.80	50.5	55	64	2	W 1	. clear eve
20	8	29.70	48	54	63	1	S 2	
	2	29.52	52	55	61	2	S 3	. thick upward at eve ; fine . little wet
21	8	29.58	41.5	50	62	3	SSE 1	. rain : fine . rain
	2	29.56	45	52.5	63	5	N 2	little rain . fine . cloudless eve : rain
22	8	29.67	50	51.5	67	5	S 2	little wet
	2	29.73	55	54	64	5	WSW 1	. fine . thick upward at night : little rain
23	8	30.04	56	56	67	3	WSW 1	hazy . thick upward and wet at times
	2	30.17	56.5	57	67	h	WSW 1	· little wet at times . windy night
24	8	30.23	55	58	65	5	WSW 4	. little rain at times : less wind NNW and fine
	2	30.42	52	57.5	62	3	NNW 2	. little foggy at eve : cloudy and little wet
25	8	30.42	53.5	56.5	68	5	SW 2	little wet at times . more wind and fine : cloudy
F	2	30.30	55	57	63	5	SW 4	. less wind and little wet . fine eve
26	8	30.43	42.5	54.5	59	1	W 1	. little foggy . fine
	2	30.46	47.5	54	59	1	W 2	hazy . thick upward at eve
27	8	30.38	45	52.5	62	h	W 1	: fine
	2	30.30	51.5	54	64	3	W 2	. cloudy and little rain . fine night
28	8	30.12	49.5	54	64	4	WSW 1	. less cloudy
	2	30.05	53	54.5	62	2	WSW 2	. cloudy eve
29	8	29.77	49	53.5	63	5	S 2	. chiefly small or gentle rain
	2	29.65	51	54	64	5	S 1	little rain . fine eve . clear : cloudy . little rain
30	8	29.75	46.5	53	63	h	WSW 1	little rain : fine
	2	29.75	53	55	65	3	WSW 2	. clear night . cloudy : fine
31	8	30.24	44	53	61	3	N 1	hazy . thick upward
	2	30 39	43.5	52	61	h	N 1	

Greatest, least, and mean State of the Barometer, Thermometer, *and* Hygrometer, *and the Quantity of* Rain, *in the Year* 1806.

1806	Barometer			Therm. out.			Therm. in			Hygrometer.			Rain.
	Great.	Least	Mean	G.	L.	M.	G.	L.	M.	G.	L.	M.	Inches.
Jan.	30,28	28,82	29,67	53,5	30	42.7	55	41	48,8	66	56	61	1,98
Feb.	30,43	29,62	30,01	53,5	33	43,5	55,5	41	48,1	68	50	61	0,58
Mar.	30,59	29,05	29,85	53	27	42,1	54	39	47,1	68	51	61	1,43
April	30,60	29,52	30,16	62	33,5	45,4	58	42,5	49,2	65	52	59	0,27
May	30,58	29,57	30,04	73,5	44,5	57,7	66,5	51	58,3	76	44	57	1,11
June	30,66	29,74	30,26	80	51,5	62,6	71	57	63,1	64	42	52	0,55
July	30,37	29,66	29,97	75,5	54,5	63,1	71	60	64,6	69	50	58	5,30
Aug.	30,31	29,43	30,18	77	53,5	63,6	73,5	61,5	65,1	64	50	57	2,25
Sept.	30,44	29,70	30,20	70,5	45	58,5	66,5	51,5	61	66	51	59	2,08
Oct.	30,51	28,86	30,05	62,5	37,5	53,3	62	48,5	56,6	68	52	60	0,86
Nov.	30,49	29,24	29,95	59,5	37,5	49,8	59,5	47,5	54,3	69	57	63	2,75
Dec.	30,46	28,91	29,76	56,5	41,5	48,9	58	49,5	53,6	68	59	63	2,95
Whole Year.			30,01			52,6			55,8			59	22,11

Remarks *on the* Weather *in* 1806.

January. Very windy, moist, and mild; the barometer never higher than 30,28 inches, and the thermometer never lower than 35 degrees.—*February.* Milder than last month, but equally moist, though much less rain.—*March.* Colder than January, and equally as moist.—*April.* Cold to the 17th, with frequent sleet or snow from the 11th to the 15th; the remainder mild and moist, but very little rain.—*May.* The 13th and 14th uncommonly moist, with a gentle east wind; the rest of the month fine, but the mornings cold.—*June.* Seasonable.—*July.* Exceedingly rainy after the 10th, and two thunder storms. On the 10th between nine and ten at night there was lightning in the west; and at the same time sparks of fire were frequently emitted from the stagnant water in the kennels of St. Paul's Churchyard and Cheapside, and on the water being moved with a stick the sparks were numerous, resembling those struck with a flint and steel.—*August.* Showery, and two severe thunder storms. Corn harvest rather late, and not deemed to be three-fourths of an average crop.—*September.* Seasonable.—*October.* Fine, and very little rain, except on the 21st and 22d; on the latter day the barometer was at 28,86 at two in the afternoon, and at the same hour on the next day at 30,04, which was a rise of nearly one inch and a quarter in twenty-four hours.—*November.* Much gentle rain in the latter half, and the barometer very unsteady, rising and falling frequently in the same day; but the whole month was unusually mild; the thermometer never was so low as 40 degrees, except on four mornings, and its mean state was nearly 50, that the mean heat of this month was above four degrees more than that of April.—*December.* More uniformly rainy and mild than the last month, and the mean heat not quite a degree less; the thermometer never was so low as 41 degrees.

This year is remarkable for March being the coldest month; for the great quantity of rain in July, which was nearly equal to all that fell in the six preceding months; and for the extraordinary mildness and moisture of November and December. The coldest day was the 13th of March, and the hottest the 10th of June; that in less than three months the thermometer was at its two extremes, 27 and 80 degrees.

PRICE OF STOCKS, from DECEMBER 27, 1806, to JANUARY 26, 1807, both inclusive.

Days	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Consols.	3 p. Cent. Reduc.	3 p. Cent Deferred. 1809.	4 p. Ct. Cons.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	N. 5 p. Ct.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Omnium	Imperial 3 p. Cent	Imperial Anns.	Irish 3 p. C	Irish Anuf.	Indi Sto.	India Bonds	Exche Bills	Lottery Tickets £.	Lottery Tickets s.
1806																			
Dec																			
27	holiday																		
29		Shut	59		76⅞	Shut		16⅞		¾						1s. pm	1s. pm	19	16
30		Do.	59		76⅞	Do.		16 13-16th		¾	58		89½			Par	Par.	19	16
31		Do.	59⅛		76⅞	Do.		16⅞			58					Par	1s. dis	19	16
Jan																			
1807																			
1	holiday																		
2		Do.	59⅛		76⅞	Do.		16⅞		1	58⅛						Par	19	16
3		Do.	59⅝		77⅛	Do.		17		1¼							1s. pm	19	16
5		Do.	59½		77¼	Do.		16 15-16th			58¼					1s. pm	1s. pm.	19	16
6	holiday																		
7		58¾ ⅞	59⅜		77¼	92⅜		17			58⅝				176¼	1s. pm.	1s. pm.	19	16
8	211	59¼ ⅛	60⅛		77⅞	95⅞		17⅛		2¾	59	77⅞				4s. pm.	3s. pm.	19	16
9	211½	59½ ¾	60⅜		78⅛	96⅛		17 13-16th		3	59¼					4s. pm.	4s. pm.	19	16
10		59⅜ ⅝	60⅝		78	95⅞		17⅛		2¾						5s. pm.	5s. pm.	19	16
12	211½	59⅜ ½	60⅝		78⅛	96⅜		17⅛		2¾		77⅞				4s. pm	4s. pm	19	16
13	213	59¼ ⅜	60		78	96⅜		17 1-16th		2⅝	59⅞					4s. pm	4s. pm.	19	16
14	213	59¼ ½	60		78⅛	96½		17⅛		2½	59					4s. pm.	4s. pm.	19	16
15		59⅛ ¼	59⅞		78⅛	96½		17⅛									5s. pm	19	16
16	214	58⅞ 59⅛	59¾		78⅛	96½		17 1-16th		2	58⅝					4s. pm	4s. pm	19	16
17		59 ⅛	59¾		78⅛	96½		17 1-16th			58⅝	77⅞					s. pm	19	16
19	holiday																		
20	214½	59 ⅛	59¾		78⅛	96⅜		17					89					19	16
21	215	59⅛ ¼	59⅞			94		17⅛	1 1-16th	2¼	58¾	77⅞				2s. pm.	2s. pm.	19	16
22	215½	59 ⅛	59¾		78¼	94¼		17 1-16th		2¼	58¾	77⅞				3s. pm.	1s. pm	19	16
23	215½	59⅛ ½	60		78⅜	95	100⅜	17⅛		2½	58⅞				179	3s pm	2s. pm	19	16
24		59⅞ 60⅛	60⅝		79	95¼		17 5-16th		3½		7 15-16th			181¼	3s. pm.	3s. pm.	19	16
26		60⅛ ⅜	60⅞		79	95⅝		17⅜		60⅝						4s. pm	2s. pm.	19	16

N B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given, in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.

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